OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,385 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1885.

SHIPPING.

S. S. "SUTLEJ."

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

A SMALL STEAMER will LEAVE the APOLLO-BUNDER at 3 p.m. TO-DAY to convey Passengers on board the above vessel.

All heavy baggage must be sent to the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, between the hours of 7 and 10 a.m., as nothing but hand packages can be received on board in the afternoon.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

May 26, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
M. Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	26th May.
L. Venetia	3726	500	A. B. Daniell	2nd June.
— Gwalior	2753	500	P. Harris	9th ,,
L. Teheran	3585	400	W. J. Nanes	16th ,,
M. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weigheil	23rd ,,
L. Clyde	4194	800	E. M. Edmond	30th ,,
— Nizam	3726	500	W. J. Webber	7th July.
L. Ballaarat	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	14th ,,
M. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	21st ,,
L. Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	28th ,,
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
M. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th ,,
L. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
VENNA	3372	700	E. Stewart	29th May.
SHAH-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	12th June
SINGAPORE	3857	600	R. Harvey	26th June
NEPAUL	3336	600	J. T. Alderton	10th July

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, May 12, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, March 26, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

DURING MY ABSENCE from Bombay. Mr. GEORGE FREDERICK JOHNSON will conduct the business of the Company at this agency.

F. D. PARKER.
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 20th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 360, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
CHINA	5,000	850	1st June 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st July ,,
MANILLA	4,000	800	1st Augt. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *via* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazzarich	4,500	600	2nd June
TITANIA	G. Domcich	4,000	600	2nd July
BERENICE	C.B. Verona	3,500	550	2nd Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. 1885.
BERENICE	C. B. Verona	3,500	550	29th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. 1885.
CALIPSO	P. Mersa	2,000	350	30th May.
MELPOMENE	L. Lemesich	4,000	450	3rd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE ..... Rs. 100
,, SUEZ ..... ,, 300 } wines extra

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, May 18, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885.
CLAN CAMERON	2,400	J. R. Kewley.	26th May
,, MACKENZIE	3,000	T. W. Gourlay,	6th June.
,, GRAHAM	2,900	Alexanderson	16th ,,
,, SINCLAIR	2,900	C.E. Darley	26th ,,
,, OGILVIE	2,900	G. Nelson	6th July.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th May, 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th May, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on arrival of the English mail calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,942 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th May, at 1 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th May, 1885. Agents.

CITY LINE.

THE first class-steamer CITY of VENICE, 3,207 tons, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, 26th May. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship both from Calcutta and Bombay, and has very superior accommodation for a large number of first-class passengers. No others taken.

For further particulars, apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th May, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. "BELGRAVIA," SAILING 30th MAY.

THE attention of passengers is invited to this fine Steamer of 5,000 Tons and 1,000 Tons H. P., the largest on the Indian run.

She is well known in the trade, and is a favourite with passengers both out and home, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Has ample bathrooms, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers only; and the refrigerating room ensures an ample supply of ice and fresh provisions throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 12th April, 1885. Agents.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

THE S.S. SUNBEAM has arrived from London and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our counter-signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alcngside to receive the cargo as it is discharged, they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

The steamer's surveyor will attend very morning to survey damages, &c.

BEYTS CRAIG & Co.,
Agents s.s. Sunbeam.

Bombay, 25th May, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each

Cash, Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

KEILLER'S

DUNDEE MARMALADE.

Has preference over all other kinds.

2 lb. tins 10 As., cash.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES.

		Cash.
TREACHER'S DIETETIC COCOA...per tin	Rs.	0 14
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA...	,,	,, 0 15
CADBURY'S COCOA ESSENCE....	,,	,, 1 2
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.....	,,	,, 1 8
SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.....	,,	,, 1 14
COCOA NIBS.....	,,	,, 2 4
CHOCOLATMENIER, large Tablets...	Re.	1 and 1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time d fare tables of the Railway Companies' Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of in terest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the COMMITTEE of the CHAMBER have APPOINTED THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 28th and 29th instant, for the election by BALLOT of TWO TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay, in place of Mr. W. M. MACAULAY and Mr. F. D. PARKER, who have resigned.

The ballot box will be open at the Office of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 16th May, 1885.

NEW PATRIOTIC SONG.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

To Arms! To Arms! the cry goes forth,
The rumour fills the air,
Again in mortal combat meet
The Lion and the Bear.
From countless squadrons of the foe
Resounds the battle-cry,
While from a thousand cannons' mouths
Old England makes reply—
Our soldiers, sailors, volunteers,
Are ready to a man.
To fight for England's honour,
And conquer if they can,
With British valour, British pluck,
And British arms and men,
We've thrashed the Russians once before,
And so we can again.

Post-free Re. 1-8.

SOUNDY AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE WHISKY

THE following complete analysis of our celebrated GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY has been just received; it emphatically confirms and places beyond a doubt all that has been said respecting the genuineness, purity, and quality of our well-known brand; *the fact of our Whisky being free from Sherry*, etc., should be specially noted, as at the present time this adulteration is extremely prevalent.

From DR. WALLACE,

Public Analyst to the City of Glasgow.

City Analyst's Laboratory, Glasgow, February 1885.

I have made a careful chemical analysis and examination of a sample of Glenlivet Scotch Whisky, received on the 30th ult., from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay, and have found it to be a pure Scotch Whisky, of excellent flavour, sufficiently matured, *and perfectly free from Sherry Wine and other additions*, which are frequently made to Whisky, in order to give it a fictitious appearance of age or to conceal inferiority of quality.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches:

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous,

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case ,, 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establish [illegible] Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO

COGNACS AND COGNACS.

WITH the continued importations of Spirits under the name of WHISKY made from common raw grain, and the difficulty the consumer has in discriminating between the genuine and spurious article, the demand during the past few years that has existed for Whiskies is abating, and GOOD BRANDIES are again gradually asserting their former position, so much so that in England at the moment it is more difficult to BUY GENUINE BRANDIES than it is to SELL them.

We quote for our own selected BRANDS as follows and invite comparison in qualities and prices:—

Cash 12½ per cent. discount.			Credit.	
Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
39	6	Old Club "20 years old" guaranteed	45	0
31	8	White Capsule **** very choice	36	0
28	14	Green Capsule *** extra soft old pale	33	0
25	6	Blue Capsule ** very soft old pale	29	0
22	5	Yellow Capsule * soft old pale	25	8
18	0	Jules Lennox & Co., a good peg brandy	20	8

MILITARY SQUARE.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

I HAVE been much pleased with the arrangements of the Great Western Hotel. A fairly good Hotel is badly wanted at Bombay; and I hope that the Great Western Hotel will be a success.

F. T. HEWSON.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawley-Boevey have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for about 10 days, and are very pleased with the accommodation provided. It is by far the best Hotel at which they have yet stayed in Bombay.

A. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, C. S.

I found everything very comfortable at this Hotel. Food, attendance, and management first-rate; charges moderate. I would strongly recommend it to visitors to Bombay. It is far better in every way than Hotels I have been to here of longer standing.

H. P. MULOCK, C. S.

I have stayed here for the last eight days, and have found everything very comfortable and satisfactory.

J. F. FLEET, C. S.

Mrs. C. E. Smith stayed at the Great Western Hotel from the 13th to the 16th of February with me, and we found the attendance, table supplies, comfort and cleanliness of the establishment excellent. We were also much pleased with the civility and attention shown by every one connected with the Hotel.

CHARLES E. SMITH, M. D.

I have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for six days, and have found it by far the most comfortable Hotel I have ever stayed in in Bombay. The rooms are very clean, and a very good Table is kept up. I have much pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of an Establishment which I consider well deserving of support.

R. H. QUILL, M. D., Surgeon, A. M. D.

The most comfortable, fir est and cleanest Hotel I have stayed in at Bombay, and I have tried most.

A. C. TUTE., B. C. S.

The best and most comfortable Hotel I have been at in Bombay and recommend it strongly to every one.

J. LEGGETT, Lieut-Colonel. Madras Staff Corps.

CHEAP PIANOS.

S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for new instruments:—

BIJOU" COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass. 5 octaves, entire iron frame	Rs.	250
WALNUT COTTAGE, entire iron frame, full compass, 7 octaves	,,	350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	,,	350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	,,	400
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	,,	450
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	,,	500
EBONIZED SQUARE by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves	,,	500
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Ebonized Square, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves all metal work, electro-plated	,,	600
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose & Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new	,,	750
STODART GRAND, Rosewood, compass, 6½ octaves	,,	50
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6⅝ octaves, metal bars, &c	,,	300
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, &c	,,	550
BROADWOOD & SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank	,,	600

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and sundries free to imports.

New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

NOTES of CASES on the CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE with a full Index and a copy of the Code. By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON. Price, Rs. 15. Additional notes will be shortly published. Apply to

BABU NEERUNJUN BANERJEE.
3, Outram-street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

ONLY FOR A FEW DAYS.
SELLING OFF!! SELLING OFF!!
New consignments just received of all kinds.
GENERAL STOCK, HALF PRICES!!
At Extraordinary Sacrifice.
Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.
At John Links, No. 3, Cowasji Patel-street.
At the back of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

MARINE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 19th May 1885.
NOTIFICATION.

NO. 46.—NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st June, 1885, a NEW SUBSIDIARY OCCULTING LIGHT will be exhibited on Perim Island. Distance visible 14 miles, arc of illumination 185 degrees, facing East North East.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOW, near the Synagogue, Byculla, suitable for 2 Families or Hotel. The GROUND FLOOR of a HOUSE, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, suitable for a shop or Refreshment Bar.

Premises opposite Crawford Market suitable for shop or residence.

For rent and further particulars please apply to MAHOMED ISMAIL MUCKBA, near the Synagogue, Byculla.

MUNICIPALITY OF MADRAS.

DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1885-86.

For Rs. 3,00,000 at 5 per cent.

TENDERS must be sent in before noon 18th July, 1885. For particulars see *Fort St. George Gazette* Supplement, dated 28th April, 1885, and *Gazette of India*, dated 9th May, 1885.

G. T. MACKENZIE,
President, Municipal Commission.

NOTICE.

NATIVE DRAFTSMAN WANTED for Locomotive Works, Insein. Must have had Railway experience. Testimonials required by post. Salary Rs. 60. Passage paid from Calcutta.

G. E. THOMAS,
Locomotive Superintendent, Burma State Railways.

LEE AND SON'S
CELEBRATED PORTLAND CEMENT.

A SUPPLY of this celebrated CEMENT is just received. It has been acknowledged the best cement imported. Apply to the sole Agents.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

Mody Bay.

NOTICE.—No. 2119.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction in the I. G. Dockyard on MONDAY, the 1st June, 1885, and the days following, a quantity of OLD UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Canvas, Sails, Rope (Coir and Europe), Booms, Masts, Yards, Brass, Copper, Iron, Cases, Casks, Tins, &c., also New Marine Stores, such as Iron Bolts and Nuts, Rivets and Plates.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be immediately paid as the Lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the Lots cleared away on or before the seventh day after sale, otherwise the deposits will be forfeited and the Lots resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper, I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 19th May, 1885.

THE BOOK-SELLING AND GENERAL AGENCY COMPANY, (Limited).
22, Pydhownes, Bombay.
(Opposite to the Police Station.)

THE above COMPANY has been started under the supervision of influential GENTLEMEN, and conducted by able management of the SECRETARIES.

The COMPANY has commenced business of IMPORTING BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, &c. &c. Books in ENGLISH, ARABIC, PERSIAN, HINDUSTANI, HAORI, MARHATHI and GUZERATHI, can be had at very reasonable prices.

The COMPANY has also resolved to do AGENCY business in general at a very moderate charge of commission. Most efficient hands are secured for the transaction of business. Mofussil orders will be promptly attended to.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Title Deeds of the several undermentioned properties belonging to Mr. Ardesher Mehrban now in Iran are with Mr. Godraz Mehrban, of Bombay, for safe custody only, and that the said Godraz Mehrban has no claim or demand against the said properties, and has no authority to deal with same in any way.

Schedule of Properties.

Poona property situate at Parbuti containing 7,313 square yards.

Keola property situate near the Railway station called Saleyewadi, containing 4½ lacs square yards.

Parel property near Soonari Baugh-road containing about 17,000 square yards.

KHODABANDA RUSTOM ERANEE.
Substituted attorney for
Mr. Ardesher Mehrban Eranee.

Bombay, 14th May, 1885.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.

Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Rampart Row.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., Ld.

ધો ખાનદેશ સપીનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 26th May, 1885, at 4 p.m. to transact the following business viz:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1884.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election, and to fix their remuneration.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year 1885 and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ધો મુબઇ જોઇની કું.
i.e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 12th May, 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 27th May next, up to 11-30 a.m., by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi and the Commissariat Store Keeper General, Bombay, and up to noon by the other Executive Commissariat Officers noted below for local contracts for the purchase of empty hogsheads for the period shown opposite each, and also for a general contract for the same period.

LOCAL CONTRACTS.

Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Belgaum, Deolalee, Karachi, Hyderabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad	Under Schedule No. 16. From date of acceptance up to 31st October, 1885 / Do. do. From date of acceptance up to 31st March, 1886.

GENERAL CONTRACT.

Commst. Storekeeper General, Bombay	Under Schedule No. 38. From date of acceptance up to the dates shown above.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

H. R. M. VANHEYTHUYSEN, Colonel,
Ag. Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 21st April, 1885

NOTICES

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,

SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yard single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every case of shoeing done.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

MAP of LOWER EGYPT.—OFFICIAL MAP of the DELTA. Based on the English and French Admiralty Surveys showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPHS, &c., mounted on cloth and rollers. Price, Re. 1.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the nom de plume, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN TIPPERARY.

I. BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price Re 1 postage, 1 anna.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Queen's Letters Patent and other documents relating to the same. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 1 anna.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, annas 8; postage free.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Postage free.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. With photographs of public buildings. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.—MANIFEST and all other forms now in use in the Customs Department printed on HOWARD and JOWETT'S PAPER, sold at the Custom House and at this office. For price per 100 apply to the Manager.

BILLS of LADING Forms as approved by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Rs. 4-8 per 100.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 8 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news, superintendent, Rs. 12 per year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMITTEE OF ADJUSTMENT.

ALL PERSONS having unadjusted claims against the late Major T. L. LEWIS, Bengal Staff Corps, must forward the same to the undersigned within one month of this date, after which no claims will be attended to.

F. C. MAISEY, Capt., 30th P. I.
President Committee of Adjustment.

Peshawar, 25th May, 1885.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., Limited.

TO FIREWOOD CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of firewood for the Company's Mill at Hubli. For terms apply to the Manager, Hubli.

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 25th May, 1885.

THE SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING ENABLES

EVERY LADY TO BE HER OWN DRESSMAKER.

BY this system you can cut any garment worn by Lady or child without the use of any paper patterns and with a saving of from 1¼ to 3 yards of material. With the scientific system no trouble is incurred, if the instructions are followed (which any person can master without the least trouble) it is impossible to make a unfit. The system has been tested in all kinds of forms, and it will never fail to make a perfect fit.

Mrs. VOJKL, sole agent for the Scientific System, guarantees to instruct any lady, in a few easy lessons how to cut from measure, any garment worn by lady or child, so that it will fit perfectly without alteration. Each lady will receive personal instructions till perfect for the sum of Rs. 30, including a complete set of instruments.

Apply 188, Grant-road, opposite railway station.

The S. S. have been awarded the only medal for dress-cutting of the International Health Exhibition.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF A SURPLUS STOCK of goods in trade at Marine-street, Fort, next to Messrs. Croward and Co.'s Auction room.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 27th and 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, a collection of surplus stock of fancy goods in great varieties belonging to a merchant.

Terms cash at the time of sale, and goods to be removed at once.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 26th May, 1885.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENISULA RAILWAY COMPAY. TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 150 tons of TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

Specification and form of Tender with particulars of delivery can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Agent at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), WEDNESDAY, the 10th June next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders will not be received unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes.

The agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st May, 1885.

NOTICE
TO HOME PASSENGERS BY P. & O. AND OTHER STEAMERS.

THE CHOICEST INDIAN TEA,
packed and sealed,
and direct from the Estate
KANGRA VALLEY,
BY PAID PARCEL POST.

ADDRESS: THE MANAGER, THE EAST INDIA TEA Co.,
45 & 47, Hope-st., Glasgow.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY for those acquired at a trifling cost.

Professor V. M. CHATRE intends keeping up his riding school in Bombay, if a certain number of members agree to join it. Satisfactory references and instances of several gentlemen who have already taken a few lessons, and all other particulars, on application to

THE MANAGER, *Jam-i-Jamshed Press.*
or
KANNY & Co., General Agents,
9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

ICE
PURE ICE CRYSTAL.
ICE

THE undersigned begs to inform the public of Bombay that he has erected an Icefactory near GRANT-ROAD RAILWAY STATION and is now prepared to furnish PURE CRYSTAL Ice at the rate of half-anna per pound or in wholesale quantities at a considerable discount.

MARTIN COHEN,
Office in Fort 15, Forbes-street.

ICE MACHINES.

WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown

KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.

Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.

To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTA ICE.

For information please apply to

MARTIN COHEN Co.,
Sole Agents for India.
15, Forbes-street

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,300,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION. HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps...Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each .. 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. 1,300

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficacy and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of mixtures exposed for sale in the Indian Bazar

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 8, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Bootle Roaches Ice, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunk Flea Gophers.

Cooper Madon & Co., Sole Agents Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
to
MR. GEO. ANDERSON.
TUESDAY, 26TH MAY.
OFFENBACH'S COMIC OPERETTA
THE SMUGGLER
and the gorgeous Burlesque
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
New and beautiful Scenery, Magnificent Wardrobe.
REDUCED PRICES.
Boxes to hold 4—Rs. 12. Reserved seats Rs. 4
Family tickets to admit two—Rs. 7.; to admit 4—Rs. 12.

Reserved seats may be secured daily at the Theatre from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Commence at 9 p.m.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

TO MEET the convenience of customers and to prevent the possibility of inferior qualities of Ice being palmed off on the public, the Company are now prepared to issue tickets for one, two, four or ten pounds of ice respectively. Rupees five worth of such tickets can be obtained from the undersigned entitling the holder to receive 160 pounds of ice, at a discount of 2½ per cent., affecting a saving of 2 annas, the net cash payment being Rs. 4-14.

Ice can be obtained, in exchange for tickets, at any of the following depôts:—

No. 1.—Factory depôt.
" 2.—Crawford market.
" 3.—174 Bellasis-road, Byculla.
" 4.—178 Khetwady Back-road.
" 5.—Cumballa Hill.
" 6.—Malabar Hill.
" 7.—Meadow-street, Fort.
" 8.—Colaba.

By purchasing tickets, customers not only effect a saving of two annas in every five rupees, but they make sure of obtaining the proper quantity and quality of ice they pay for, as servants often purchase a less quantity than ordered, retaining the difference in cost themselves, accounting for any difference discovered by alleging that light weight was given them, or that great meltage has taken place, thus imposing on both their employers and the company.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CONTRACTORS, TAILORS, and SHOEMAKERS will find in stock hundreds of sewing machines for cloth, leather or canvass work. Special rates to wholesale purchasers. The SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 5, Churchgate-street, Bombay.

WATCHES.—Our watches are now acknowledged by all to be the BEST TIME-KEEPERS. They are especially made for the Indian climate, and are perfectly DUST-PROOF.—H. A. GEYER, & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK. —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed sole supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—Caldwell & Co.'s Fruity red wine, Carbinet, as supplied to the Government Hospitals, Madras Presidency, in stock at Wm. WATSON & Co.'s, 8, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NAUTICAL ALBUM, exhibiting representations of the old and new classes of Vessels in H. M.'s Navy, Foreign Boats, Yachts, Flags, &c., Rs. 2½.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

WANTED BOARD and LODGING with a private family. References given.—A., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CREWEL APPLIQUES, the most artistic designs worked in silk, can be easily sewn or glued on to any material and form a most effective decoration. STEWARD & Co., No. 2 Church-gate-street.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Cheap and Comfortable Accommodation for the MONSOON.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Messrs. Zorrenner & Co.'s celebrated Sewing-Machines at reduced rates, No. 7, Hornby-row

PILSENER and GERMAN PALE ALE LEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow-stre

B. A. DE NORONHA will give lessons on Piano, Harmonium, Violin, and Singing. Address Old Dockyard-road, Mazagon.

FOR SALE, NICOLSON'S EDINBURGH ALE in Hogsheads. Also Mon'ebello Champagne. Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

CALIFORNIAN AND AUSTRALIAN CANNED FRUITS. Tasmanian Jams, &c.—PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo-street.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—Obtainable all along the line Kidd and Sandbolt's WHISKY, as used at the Bombay Club. Importers.—PHIPSON & Co.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELSMORE & Co., 31, Meadow-st., Bombay.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—Just arrived, Gibbs' guaranteed quality, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.—Richardson and Cruddass, Sole Agents, Bombay Metal Mart.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest whole sale and retail prices.—KANJY & Co., 9, Meadow-street.

TO LET, a very Airy OFFICE, above Messrs. Owen and Okell. Rent Rs. 125. Also a room above, rent Rs. 35. Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR.

FOR SALE, a Consignment of Choicest Assortment of Heading Types, at invoice. P. ice. A rare opportunity to Printing Presses. Apply early.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

BOMBAY HOTEL, Tamarind Lane, Fort.—Now available large family rooms, cool and airy. Terms moderate in Monsoon. Monthly boarders at reduced prices.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 3; with postage Rs. 3-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 25. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION! Cheap Bargain Clearance Sale, last week. All Wool Sac-coat and Trousers, Rs. 14-8, cash only. Apply early to V. A. Lacka and Co., Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, very cheap, at M. Kane & Co.'s, 134, Kalkadevi-road, Buttons, Links, Solitaires, Studs, Brooches, Watch guards, Cricketing Kit, Footballs and numerous other articles.

ASSISTANT MASTER WANTED—immediately for the Cathedral High School (Boys), must have matriculated. Apply for particulars to the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Sarnia Lines.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY, a large shipment of choice Perfumes, Hair Lotions, Brilliantine, Soaps, Tooth-powders, &c., &c., just to hand. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay and Secunderabad.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

OUR CHAMPAGNES: Charles Heidsicks Rs. 50 qts. Heidsicks dry monopole at Rs. 53 qts. 56 pts. Cuvee d Choise Rs. 45 qts. Dry Elite Rs. 46 qts. 48 pts, first-quality Dry Rs. 38 qts. and 40 pts, All net cash. Apply Volkart Brothers, Bombay.

FOR SALE at Belgaum, a high-built CURRICLE TONGA, newly relined and repaired throughout, with pair of excellent chestnut C. B. Ponies, young, quiet, and up to any work. Price Rs. 600. Apply E. HOOGWERF Esq., Belgaum.

VINEGAR ESSENCES of MALT or WHITE WINE.—Instead of incurring the great expense of carriage on Ordinary VINEGAR, up-country constituents are strongly advised to order the above preparations. One bottle of either Essence makes eight quarts of finest Table Vinegar. Per bottle Re. 1-0.—Phillips & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

REQUIRED a COMPETENT PERSON to superintend the Revenue Survey of a Native State in Guzerath. Persons holding good standing in Government Revenue Survey, retired or about to retire from Service, only need apply with their testimonials. Salary will be allowed according to position of the person. The Survey must begin on the 1st day of October, 1885. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of this paper.

ENGLISH BUTTER (not tinned) Re. 1 per lb. CHOPPED LOAF SUGAR, 3 as. per lb. COD FISH as. per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

SKINNY MEN.

WELLS' "Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without Charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

Rangoon Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of interest:—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
13, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.
Rates "In Bond" furnished by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

NOTICE.

VESSELS and REGIMENTS proceeding to "Foreign Ports" can be supplied here with our Wines and Spirits at "IN BOND" rates FREE OF DUTY.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.,
Military Square, Bombay.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.

	Per doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. pints. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	55 0	29 0
Jules Mumm's	40 0	22 0
Carte Blanche, Extra	45 0	25 0
STILL HOCKS.		
Laubenheimer	16 0	9 0
Dold shriner	16 0	9 0
Geisenheimer	18 0	10 0
Leibfraumilch	21 0	11 8
Steinwein	21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer	27 0	11 8
Marcobrunner	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	..
SHERRY.		
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor	30 0	..
Madeira, superior	28 0	..
Dinner Sherry	24 0	..
Extra Quality	15 0	..
CLARET.		
Petit Medoc	9 0	5 0
St. Emmilion	12 8	7 8
Chateau de France	13 0	7 8
argaut	15 0	8 8
Haut Canon	16 0	9 0
Mouton Rothschild	17 0	9 8
Chateau Leoville	20 0	11 0
Chateau Lafitte	23 0	12 8
Chateau La Rose	26 0	14 0
Chateau Margaux	28 0	16 0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.		
Rich and Red (Ordinary)	41 0	25 0
Do. (Superior)	50 0	..
STILL BURGUNDY.		
Volnay	21 0	..
Chambertin	27 0	..
BEER AND STOUT.		
Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer	4 8	3 8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton & Co.	4 14	3 0
Vienna Beer	6 4	4 2
Kaiser Beer	5 12	3 12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	5 12	3 12
Romford Bitter Beer	6 0	4 8
India Pale Ale	5 8	3 8
Pilsener Export Beer	6 0	4 4
German Double Stout	..	5 4
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.		
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	17 0	..
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom	16 0	..
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks	26 0	..
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	21 0	..
BRANDIES.		
Exshaw's No. 1	37 0	..
Do. No. 2	23 0	..
Hennessy's *	30 0	..
Do. **	33 0	..
Do. ***	36 0	..
Barton's (Pegs Brandy)	22 0	..
Do. ** (Full flavoured)	26 0	..
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy)	30 0	..
Charles Lervoire's very old***	34 0	..
Fromy & Rogers, very old***	34 0	..
WHISKY.		
Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's)	21 0	..
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's)	22 0	..
Do. do. do. (Special Reserve)	24 0	..
Fine old Scotch (Watson & Co.'s)	18 0	..
Lochdhu (very old)	22 0	..
Shamrock (very old)	22 0	..
Broadalbane, Highland	22 0	..
PORTS.		
Barton's Best Invalid	24 0	..
Oporto	18 0	..
Port, usual quality	15 0	..
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.		
Kummel, Finest ..... Per bottle	3 0	..
Curacoa ..... "	3 8	..
Chartreuse, Yellow ..... "	8 0	..
Do. Green ..... "	6 0	..
Cremo de Noyeau ..... "	2 8	1 8
Maraschino de Zara ..... "	3 0	1 12
Curacao ..... "	..	1 12
Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters ...Per doz.	22 0	..
Vermouth ..... "	15 0	..
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's) ..... "	15 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited,
Church Gate-street, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta

LATEST ARRIVAL
BY LAST CHINA MAIL.

VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding and Wall Screens, Cushion Covers, Panels Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper falaid ware, etc, etc, etc.

Some of the articles are very old.
Inspection respectfully invited by
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR,
12, Meadow-street, Fort.
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORN

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper Madon & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDER and WHOSHING OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1883.....£300,000
" 1882.....£944,2

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at adult, and children on very favourable terms.

EXPORT AGENTS.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN RATES, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867 .....£1,406,551 17 2 | 1877 .....£2,758,042 19
1872 .....£2,315,21 14 5 | 1882 .....£4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	" 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	" 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and GIVE FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ORIENTAL ASSURING WITH THE LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assumed at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188 :
1,982 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 60,85,300.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 5 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FG	do.	do.
Do.	FFG	do.	do.
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.	
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.
Do.	FG	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, WITH

An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1881, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is assuredly by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public: see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co.; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India

NOTICES.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford treet, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrioned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of propit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 2ND TO 8TH MAY, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen and Princess Beatrice left Darmstadt on Friday night, embarked at Flushing at 9 a. m. on Saturday, and arrived at Windsor Castle about 7-30 the same night.

Earl Granville had an audience of the Queen at Windsor Castle on Saturday afternoon.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present except Earl Spencer and Lord Carlingford. Another Council was held yesterday.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord Bury criticized the Egyptian policy of the Government, and asked whether provision would be made for the safety of the Mudir of Dongola and other natives who had been friendly to the British cause. Earl Granville replied that he could not make any statement with respect to the Soudan. On Monday Earl Granville stated the circumstances connected with the suppression of the *Bosphore Egyptien* at Cairo, which had received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, but the complaint of the French Government against the forcible closing of the printing office, which appeared to be not warranted by law, was just and the Khedive had expressed his regret for the incident. Earl Granville then stated the arrangement with Russia concerning the affair at Ak Tapa. On Tuesday the proceedings were unimportant. Last night the second reading of the Friendly Societies Act Amendment Bill was rejected by 33 to 32.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Gladstone stated that an agreement had been come to with the Russian Government to submit to the Sovereign of a friendly State the difference as to the interpretation of the agreement of March 16. The communications as to the delimitation of the Afghan frontier would be resumed in London, and the Russian Government had promised to consider the question of the removal of their outposts. On the Report of the Vote of Credit Lord R. Churchill expressed in strong terms his apprehension that the agreement with Russia would prove to be a cowardly and dangerous submission to that Power. Mr. Labouchere moved to reduce the Vote of Credit by four millions, but after a debate the amendment was rejected by 79 to 29. After an animated discussion, a motion for the adjournment of the debate was negatived by 181 to 114, but after some further controversy Mr. Gladstone consented that the discussion should be continued on Monday, the vote being assented to at once, and this course was agreed to. On Tuesday, in answer to questions, Mr. Gladstone said that Sir P. Lumsden and Colonel Stewart had been directed to return to London, but the frontier negotiations would not be deferred until their arrival. In Committee on the English Registration Bill Sir M. Lopes moved a resolution in favour of charging the cost of registration in counties and boroughs on the Consolidated Fund instead of on the local rates, but the Government opposed, and, after a long discussion, the resolution was rejected by 240 to 238. On Wednesday a clause was added to the English Registration Bill enabling students at the Universities to be registered in respect of their occupation of rooms in the colleges. Last night many questions were asked respecting the arrangement with Russia, but no further definite information was given by the Government. The Army Estimates were considered in Committee during the rest of the sitting.

The Inventions Exhibition at South Kensington was formally opened on Monday by the Prince of Wales.

Princess Louise, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, visited Whitechapel on Monday, and opened the East London Industrial Exhibition, and also two small public gardens in the locality.

The Right Hon. Pemberton Naugton died on Monday, aged 44. The deaths are also announced of the Hon. E. T. Yorke, formerly M.P. for Cambridgeshire, and Mr. Brinley Richards, a well-known musical composer.

Colonel Kennedy, the head of the Canadian boatmen, just returned from service with the Nile Expedition, died on Monday in London from small-pox.

The Rev. Dr. George Currey, Master of the Charterhouse, died on Thursday last, from an attack of apoplexy, aged 69 years.

The Earl of Dudley died yesterday after a very short illness, aged 68. He is succeeded in the peerage by his eldest son, Viscount Ednam, who was born in 1867.

The Japanese Village, which has been for some time past an object of attraction at Knightsbridge, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning and a young Japanese wood-carver was burnt to death.

The Rev. J. E. Welldon, late Assistant-Master of Dulwich College, has been chosen as Head Master of Harrow, in succession to Dr. Montagu Butler, now Dean of Gloucester.

A bust of the poet Coleridge, placed in West minster Abbey, was formally unveiled yesterday by Mr. Lowell, the United States Ambassador, who delivered a graceful and genial speech on the occasion.

The three masters of fishing smacks who had been convicted of piracy in boarding and rifling a German pilot vessel in the North Sea were sentenced on Friday to 12 months' imprisonment, with hard labour; and five other men, who pleaded guilty to larceny, were sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

OBITUARY.—The Earl of Dudley; Surg. C. C. Egerton, Ben. Ret.; the Hon. E. T. Yorke; Mr. Brinley Richards; Mr. Bolase-Adams, J.P.

A special council was held at Gatschina on Friday, under the presidency of the Russian Emperor, to consider the last communication from the British Government.

The acceptance by the Russian Government of the British proposal to submit the Ak Tapa incident to arbitration is distasteful to the St. Petersburg newspapers, but generally there is a strong belief that the danger of war is at an end, at least for the time. A Copenhagen newspaper asserts that the King of Denmark is willing to undertake the office of arbitrator should he be requested to act by both parties.

Doubts are entertained at Vienna whether the Anglo-Russian agreement will attain the success desired for it, and especially is it doubted whether any undertaking will be given to abstain from occupying Herat.

The difficulty relating to the suppression of the *Bosphore Egyptien* has been concluded. Nubar Pasha on Sunday paid an official visit to the French representative, and apologized for the closing of the printing office, which will be re-opened immediately, but it is understood that for the present the newspaper will not re-appear.

The Hungarian National Exhibition at Pesth was opened on Saturday by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

The Exhibition at Antwerp was opened on Saturday by King Leopold.

General Graham, on Tuesday night, made a sudden descent upon Takool, about 20 miles west of Suakim, and drove off a force of some 700 Arabs and capturing a large number of sheep and goats.

The municipal elections in Spain have resulted adversely to the Government—a combination of Radicals and Liberals in most instances defeating the Ministerial candidates.

An engagement occurred on Sunday, near Battleford, between the Canadian troops and insurgent Indians. The troops lost seven killed and 12 wounded, but the Indian loss was far greater.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr F C Anderson, B C S — Brig-Surg R Rouse, B
Mr R Obbard, B C S — Surgeon A M Dallas, B
Mr F N Beachcroft, B C S — Surg A Tomes, B
Mr A Sells, B C S — Con J Comne, B
Mr C W Mellor, B C S — Con A B Cross, B
Mr J A Innes, B U C S — Sub-Con C Hilton, B
Mr W G Newton, B U C S — Mr W H Welsh, M C S
Mr ... cKillop, B U C S — Col H G Thomson, M S C
Mr J Bamford, B U C S — 24,666 C C Sargeaunt, M S C
Mr L N Broome, B U C S — Brig-Surg J Hou-ton, MD, M
Mr J H Burns, B U C S, Ret — Con J Ascott, M
Col W W Boddam, B S C — Sub-Con W Orr, M
Capt S B Beatson, R S C — Mr J Elphinstone, Bo C S
Capt C R Hosky..., R Eng — Sub-Con J Mason, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E Rose, B C S, 3 mo — Mr W Young, B C S, 6 mo
Mr M Ratiray, B U C S, 4 mo — Surg-Maj G Hender-on, MD, R, 3 mo
Lt Col C H Luard, R B Eng, 18t days — Surg J Moorhead, MD, B, 4 mo
Major E C Elliston, B S C, 5 mo — Major R T Frere, R Bo Eng, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr F W Porter, B C S — Mr W M Thorburn, M C S
Mr A C Bryson, B U C S — Mr L Moore, M U C S
Mr J C Wyatt, B U C S

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, MAY 8.)

ADMIRALTY, 6th May, 1885.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Orders in Council of the 22nd Feb, 1870, and 30th April, 1874, Chief Engr J Steven has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, 7th May, 1885.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers Bristol Brigade. Vice-Admiral F A Close to be Hony Comdr.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, May 8.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 8th May, 1885.

1st Life Guards, Lieut A G Finch, from the 3rd Batn, the Oxfordshire Light Infty, to be Lieut, vice D V Pirie, seconded.

7th Dragoon Guards, Gentleman Cadet J W P Peters, from the Royal Mily College, to be Lieut, vice R P Horsbrugh, seconded.

5th Lancers, Gentleman Cadet F B Atkinson, from the Royal Mily College, to be Lieut, vice F P M Maryon-Wilson, transferred to the 13th Hussars.

11th Hussars, Hony Queen's Cadet E S E Harrison, from the Royal Mily College, to be Lieut, vice H W Swithinbank, resigned.

12th Lancers, Gentleman Cadet W R Birdwood, from the Royal Mily College, to be Lieut, vice G H Johnston, removed from the Army.

19th Hussars, Gentleman Cadet C S W Reeve, from the Royal Mily College, to be Lieut on augmentation.

DEBATE ON THE VOTE OF CREDIT.

ON the consideration of the Vote of Credit resolution, after Mr. Gladstone had announced the terms of the Anglo-Russian agreement in the House of Commons on May 4—

Lord R. Churchill said: I must confess that I heard the announcement of the Prime Minister just now with consternation. The news announced by the right hon. gentleman was really terrible, at any rate, to those who are deeply anxious for the security of our Indian Empire. There were three points between England and Russia—first, as to the delimitation of the frontier; secondly, as to the conflict at Ak Tepe; and thirdly, whether the delimitation should be settled on the spot or elsewhere, and the Prime Minister has announced that on every one of these points the Government of the Queen have made a base and cowardly surrender. (Opposition cheers.) I greatly fear that we may have lost India. (Cries of "Oh.") I do not mean lost it in an absolutely technical sense; I do not mean that our army and officials will have to bundle out of India to-morrow, bag and baggage, in the same way that the Prime Minister wished to bundle the Turks out of Europe. But I mean that, in consequence of the action of her Majesty's Government, for a long time, perhaps for ever, we have lost the respect, the loyalty, and whatever affection existed towards us among our Indian subjects. (Hear, hear.) I had hoped against hope that her Majesty's Government were really in earnest, and that by no action of theirs would they jeopardise by one jot the interests of this country or of India, but those hopes have been utterly smashed. The steps that have been taken to-day cannot be retraced, the surrender to Russia cannot be recalled, and I say that, under those circumstances, it would be a perfect farce to agree to the vote of credit. (Cheers.) In 1878 the Prime Minister denounced the vote of credit asked for by the Conservative Government, on the ground that it was unparalleled and unprecedented that Powers meeting together for a highly pacific purpose should have their conference wantonly disturbed by the clash of arms. (Hear, hear.) In what way does this amicable—too amicable—conference between England and Russia differ from the Conference of 1878? Why, if the right hon. gentleman's contention was sound on that occasion, should he now invite the House of Commons to depart from the maxim which he himself laid down, and disturb the conference between England and Russia by the clash of arms? (Hear, hear.) That is not my argument: I would not give twopence for it myself —(laughter)—but I want to know how the Prime Minister can escape from it. (Cheers.) My argument is very different. A vote of credit for £11,000,000 is the largest demand that a Government can make upon the confidence of Parliament, and I contend that the circumstances, which on Monday last may have been more or less favourable to a unanimous expression of confidence, are now distinctly unfavourable, and that it is now absolutely impossible for any member who is opposed to the Government in political views to allow the vote to be taken without debate and protest. (Cheers.) I humbly but earnestly warn the Government against allowing themselves to be misled into imperilling the interests of India in the way they are doing. In this matter independent members have to deal directly with her Majesty's Government and indirectly with the Indian Government, and I am perfectly certain that in the Government of Russia the Parliament of England can place no confidence whatever, and that equally little confidence can be reposed in the Government of the Queen. (Cheers.) We have heard that there is to be an arrangement with Russia. Are you aware that for a long time past Russia has been deliberately violating another solemn agreement—curiously enough, a solemn agreement entered into with England when the present Prime Minister was in office in 1872. Under that agreement, it was arranged that Afghanistan should be treated as a neutral zone. In reply to a question put by Lord Clarendon that the Czar looked upon Afghanistan as wholly outside the sphere within which Russia might be called upon to exercise her influence. The Earl of Clarendon was succeeded by Lord Granville, and it was ultimately decided that the boundary of Afghanistan should be fixed, and the reference to whom the British plans and views were to be referred was General Kaufmann. Time passed, and General Kufmann made no report that was communicated to the British Government. Then Earl Granville showed the only sign of weakness I have known that I have been able to detect in the whole of that great man's career as Foreign Minister—(laughter)—and he wrote a somewhat dignified and imperative despatch stating that he could no longer wait for the report of General Kaufmann, and would himself define the boundary of Afghanistan. This boundary was deliberately and solemnly accepted by Prince Gortschakoff in the year 1873. Six years afterwards, the present First Lord of the Treasury, writing in the "Nineteenth Century," stating that Russia should abstain from all endeavours to exercise her influence in Afghanistan. That was the view of the Prime Minister in 1878. As to the nature of an agreement which Russia entered into after long negotiation, and which she is deliberately breaking at the present moment, and has been breaking for many months. (Opposition cheers.) That agreement was relied upon by the British Government, although three times previously Russia had voluntarily given pledges with respect to Central Asia and had broken them. Recalling the various advances of Russia, beginning with 1864, the noble lord, referring to the annexation of the territory of the Khan of Khiva, continued. I do not hesitate to say that of all the disgraceful stories in history, examples of which may be found in the annals of diplomacy and international intercourse, nothing exceeds that in blackness and baseness. I say you are at the present moment attempting to negotiate on the basis of a policy which has deliberately violated an agreement entered into in 1873, the validity of which was acknowledged no longer ago than 1882. Although Mr. de Giers had only four months previously given his word that no question of negotiating a treaty with the Merv Turcomans, on Nov. 15 Sir E. Thornton telegraphed from St. Petersburg that his Imperial Majesty had determined to accept their allegiance, with that all our official information ends. What does it all contain? It is a series of pledges voluntarily given; a series of pledges deliberately broken. (Opposition cheers.) It is a long and uninterrupted series of treachery, fraud, and falsehood. (Hear, hear). In 1884 comes the question of the Boundary Commission. We know that Sir Peter Lumsden went out to meet the Russian ambassador, and he found no commissioner but a hostile Russian army advancing with their drums beating from Sarakhs. Well, Sir, Sarakhs, Pul-i-Khisti, and Penj-deh, all have been rapidly occupied, and Herat now at any moment may be within the grasp of the Russian army. All these proceedings have happened between 1885 and 1885, during eight of which years the Conservatives have been in office, and during twelve of which the party of the right hon. gentleman opposite have been in power. But, curiously enough, the chief and worst features of all these Russian advances have taken place under the administration of the First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Granville. (Hear, hear.) Therefore it is important to recall the recorded views of the First Lord with regard to Russian advances. All these things are being negotiated on now by her Majesty's Government upon, because I remember another incident which took place in the Khivan campaign of 1873—an incident similar in the nature of unprovoked aggression, but widely different in its far greater ferocity and cruelty and treachery. (Hear, hear.) It was the terrible incident—one of the most awful things which perhaps has stained the history of conquest by any State—the extermination of the tribes of the Tekke-Turcomans by General Kaufmann after Khiva had fallen. Curiously enough, the First Lord of the Treasury wrote an elaborate article in the "Contemporary Review," in 1876, containing a most ingenious and powerful defence of that proceeding. In that article there is an opinion of the First Lord of the Treasury with regard to Russia and Asia, and I attach importance to it because it is in writing, and was undoubtedly within the knowledge of Russia and her Ministers. The right hon. gentleman in that article said: "I know of no reason why Afghanistan and Herat should not for an indefinite time separate Russia from Indian Asia; no reason for imputing to Russia an ambition of aggressiveness which, in my opinion, was not less absurd than undeserved; no reason for attributing, that if that odious imputation is to be made and is to be verified, and if the military conquest of India could arise, her means of attack are either equal to or superior to our own." Now we come to the year 1880, when the First Lord as the leader of the Liberal party went down to contest Midlothian. I find that his opinions then as to the Russian advances were to this effect. Speaking at West Calder, he said: "I have no fear myself of the territorial extension of Russia in Asia. I think these are no better than old woman's fears." The old woman alluded to was Lord Grey—at least it was so supposed at the time. In the fifth Midlothian speech, a few days later, the Prime Minister in describing the course of the Afghan war, stated one of the causes of that war to be "absurd jealousies of your own with regard to schemes of Russia which are impossible and impracticable." Perhaps some member of the Government will explain how it is that the House is now asked for eleven millions to defend the interests of India against schemes which are "impossible and impracticable." (Opposition cheers.) Between 1880 and 1884 our knowledge has increased, and during that period we might think the First Lord of the Treasury would have altered his opinion. But no. His last recorded opinion is to be found in one of his Midlothian speeches last year, in which he again referred to the Afghan war. He talks about it "having been caused by the supposition of Russia, by which your susceptibilities are sometimes acted upon." If that was the right hon. gentleman's opinion in 1884, is the vote of eleven millions an attempt to practise on the susceptibilities of the unfortunate Radical party opposite? (Opposition cheers and laughter. But more than that, how has he the courage to lay down the opinion that the vote of credit under such circumstances is not a moment for bringing the Government to book. I think I have shown reasons why the House of Commons can place no confidence in any declaration that has been made by the Imperial Government of Russia, and why I think Parliament can place no real confidence in the advisers of the Crown. (Opposition cheers.) My object in recalling all this to the notice of the House of Commons was to show Parliament, if I possibly could, the utter and hopeless impossibility of providing for the security of India by any agreement whatever with Russia. (Opposition cheers.) You may make any agreement with Russia you like; but the security of India must be sought for by other methods and other ways. Those methods and those ways do not necessarily include war. As a general rule, war is the pastime of fools who have nothing to do, but I say that actual war is rarely contemplated, much less resorted to by persons of experience, intelligence, and seriousness. The security of India must be provided for either by the perfection and improvement of our frontier, by the negotiation of powerful allies, by tightening the bond of union and common action between England and her dependencies, or it must be provided for by the concentration of an inexhaustible and irresistible defensive resource. (Hear, hear.) If any of the methods are neglected and postponed in the extravagant—perhaps extravagant—anticipation which is being given to the little sandy strip of desert and the paltry skirmish between two barbarian chiefs—(cheers and laughter)—then great and incalculable damage will be done to the Empire. Lord Beaconsfield, in his last speech, said the key of India was in London, that it lay in the resources of the English people. Well, I think that in some way Lord Beaconsfield was wrong, or that he was only partially right. The key of India is not at Herat; it is not at Penjdeh; it is not in the hands of General Komaroff or Sir Peter Lumsden, and it is not in London altogether in the sense that some people supposed. The key of India is really in this House on the Treasury Bench, and in the hands of those right hon. gentlemen upon whose decision will depend whether the key shall be turned and the lock opened, or whether the door shall for ever be barred and bolted. (Hear hear.) I should like to make one reference to India itself, which is so closely and inseparably, and anciently bound up with the events which are now taking place. I should think it bad form indeed for a man to pass a certain time in a country and then to come home and think that he is empowered or entitled to prophesy and lay down the law in any way about the position of affairs in that country. I have endeavoured to avoid any imputation of that kind; but when the Prime Minister, in reply to me, said he did not think it would be impossible for any human being of ordinary intelligence to go to India under the extraordinary advantages which it was my high good fortune to enjoy, and to be brought into contact with all the great personages of that land, native and European—to be brought into close intimate conversation and relations with them, and to hear what they had to say: I think it would be impossible for any man under such circumstances not to arrive at some fairly accurate general conclusion—some fairly reliable estimate of the British position in India. I doubt if it be possible to any one, even more than myself, to have had the opportunity I had not visited India, to understand how incredibly strong and how incredibly slender your position in that country is. You are strong—strong far beyond the power of human calculation—but you do not yourselves capable of ruling; but you are weak, and weaker than the weakest the moment you show the faintest indication of relaxing your power. It was my fortune to be the guest of one of the highest officials of India, a statement of how in the days of the Mutiny your Government—so strong, so stable, so splendid, so perfect, so elaborate, so durable—was in the space of twenty-four hours rolled up like a scroll and ceased to exist, disgraced, so that no man might know that any Government had ever existed there before. ("No, no.") That is the description given to me by one of the highest officials in the Punjab, and by a North-West Provinces. ("No.") That was the experience of no less a person than Sir Alfred Lyall. As you were then so you are now. Your Government is most powerful, most imposing, and reposes upon nothing but character and credit—(cheers)—and in addition to that you have many new difficulties and dangers to encounter. In the first place, you have, I think, allowed the moment to pass when you might have declared that the truth should be spoken—you have discontent of a most serious nature in your native army, owing to the pay and the impossibility of natives rising to any rank above that of a subordinate officer. You have, in the second place, great grievances amongst the native princes against the Calcutta Government, some of them legitimate, and more or less well-founded. All these grievances have gone on a very long time, and have been aggravated by your Government. Again, you have an extraordinary political movement which is copying with wonderful fidelity the perfect forms of organisation, such as are dear to the minds of hon. gentlemen opposite—(laughter)—and which has for its object the acquisition of a much larger share in the government by natives. You have an extraordinary movement amongst the natives all over India—the extraordinary migration of thousands upon thousands, producing undoubtedly what we have never seen hitherto—famine. Added to all this, you have a native press conducted with more intelligence and ability and discretion, increasing in circulation owing to the very system of education you provide, but which will by no means conceal the knowledge of facts which you or more obedient English newspapers will suppress. I believe that every one of these considerations, and all the problems connected with them, might be successfully solved if you emerge from the present crisis with increased sense of security and with credit unimpaired. (Opposition cheers.) But I feel sure that all these difficulties and all these problems will assume gigantic proportions and will become insoluble and unmanageable if the result of these negotiations with Russia terminate in humiliation for England and in insecurity and security in India. I would appeal, then, to her Majesty's Government to keep two thoughts vividly in mind—first, the perfidy of Russia, as disclosed to view by her present attitude, and secondly, the interest of our Indian fellow-subjects and the immeasurable duty we owe to them. (Loud cheers.) If those thoughts, and those thoughts only, were to animate her Majesty's Government, I believe that even now they might at this late hour effectually protect and preserve the honour and interests of the Empire. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Labouchere moved to reduce the vote of credit by £4,000,000, and was surprised that the right hon. gentleman had not concluded his speech by stating that the money would not be asked for. The Russo-Afghan conflict had seemed to him a border fray, and certainly was not sufficient justification for going to war. Moreover, he did not care sixpence whether the arbitration went in our favour or in favour of the Russians, and very little whether Herat belonged to Russia or to Afghanistan. He was glad that the announcement of this arbitration would "resound through the bazaars of India." Well, that was always the case, but the bazaars and the people of India seemed none the worse for the resounding. (Laughter.) The working classes of this country favoured peace, and they knew they would suffer by war.

Mr. Stanhope thought what was wanted was something which would have an element of permanence, and which would put a definite limit to the advances of Russia. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Onslow thought the country would be alarmed and surprised at the statement of the Prime Minister that evening. Public opinion would be that, as in every other case, the Government were ready to yield on all points.

The division took place.

For Mr. Labouchere's amendment	29
Against	79
Majority against	—50

Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Trevelyan, and Mr. Balfour having spoken,

Mr. Gladstone maintained that the discussion was premature, inasmuch as no judgment could be pronounced in the absence of the evidence. He was as anxious as the last speaker for a settled peace, and the Government had laboured hard to effect it. They were endeavouring to delimit an understood and definite frontier line, which did not now exist. To those who contended that we ought to stand on the territories which had formerly been asserted to belong to Afghanistan, he asked what they would say if, when the papers were produced, it should turn out that the Ameer had no desire to retain them, but would be glad to get rid of them. He urged the House to proceed at once to confirm the vote, inasmuch as without that confirmation it was impossible to spend one penny of the money; and he pointed out that under the circumstances it did not imply confidence in the Government. If events continued in a favourable course, he promised that the Government would consider every means of saving; but the responsibility for making any change of the sort must be left to the Executive. For the House now to reverse its former decision he assured it would be a serious evil.

Mr. Gibson compared the crisis now with the state of affairs a week ago, and, doubting whether the Government fully realized what they were about, strongly objected to the silence which they continued to observe. The statements made by the Prime Minister, he argued, had caused grave and serious alarm, and called for close and earnest attention.

Sir William Harcourt said the Government had been taunted with a change in their position since Monday. There was a change; there was a prospect of peace; and it was to disturb and destroy that prospect that the violent language of Lord Randolph Churchill had been directed. What the Government proposed was that, with reference to the incident at Penjdeh, there should be a fair and honourable arbitration, and that had been accepted by Russia. That being settled, the Government would then go into a discussion with Russia on the Afghan frontier.

Mr. Chaplin moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Gladstone objected, on the ground that it would show uncertainty and doubt in the mind of Parliament.

Sir Stafford Northcote maintained that, as there was now an important change in the situation, time ought to be given for fairly examining the Government proposals.

Lord Hartington declared that any delay would cause the greatest inconvenience to the public service. On the House dividing the motion for adjournment was negatived by 181 to 114. After a prolonged discussion, it was arranged by 130 to 20 votes to pass the vote of credit, opportunity for further debate being given at a later stage.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN AFGHANISTAN.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY, at a meeting of the Constitutional Union held on May 5 in Willis's Rooms, delivered an address, of which the subject was announced as "England and Russia in Afghanistan: who shall be mistress?" The chair was taken by the Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P. The large room was filled, and among those present were Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, Viscount Cranbrook, Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord George Hamilton, M.P., Lord Barrington, Lord Erskine, Sir William Fraser, Mr. Marriott, M.P., General Sir Frederick Haines, Sir James Fergusson, late Governor of Bombay, General Sir R. Pollock, and Colonel Malleson.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings said his first duty was a very simple one, for it was to introduce a distinguished gentleman who needed no introduction. He was quite sure that the life and works of Arminius Vambery were familiar as household words to everyone present. (Hear, hear.) Professor Vambery knew, and intimately knew, the district to which the attention of this country was at this moment so particularly directed, and he knew also that the strain of our present difficulties was not felt only in that particular district. The uncertainty of our relations with Russia, he was afraid he ought to say the certainty of future trouble upon our North-West frontier, paralyzed the defence of India and might possibly trouble her tranquillity. (Hear, hear.) It was the bounden duty of every one of them to use his utmost energies to secure a settlement of this question upon a permanent basis. (Cheers.) It was a problem of such magnitude that anything like an endeavour to explain the solemn covenant sank into absolute insignificance by the side of it, but it was a problem which could not be settled by any mere reliance upon Russian assurances. (Cheers.) The man who endeavoured to construct his whole policy for the future upon the basis of a reliance upon Russian promises was building a house upon sand. (Hear, hear.) It was a question which could only be settled by the assertion and by the demonstration of the power and of the strength of England without delay, without hesitation, and without any going back. (Cheers).

Professor Vambery, who was warmly cheered on rising to deliver his address, said he came simply as a former traveller in, and a writer upon, Central Asia. From the time, 2½ years ago, when he first published his book on Central Asia, he had prided himself upon having gained the attention of the British public through his writings, and he said he prided himself upon this because it was the greatest honour one could obtain to be listened to by a nation like this. It would be a misfortune if our statesmen were deluded now as they were 2½ years ago. (Cheers.) It was, indeed, surprising that men could be found here to indulge in a diplomatic discussion of this question and to argue that Russia was constrained by circumstances to move forward. If we gave in at Penjdeh it would be Herat next, and then Candahar and the Bolan Pass. (Hear, hear.) A man of note in this country had said to him, "I prefer to have a well-clad, well-fed, civilized neighbour rather than a semi-barbaric Asiatic." He did not know whether the present Government entertained this idea, but he maintained that it would be most detrimental to this country to allow Russia to go up to the frontier of India. (Cheers.) With Russia at the Bolan or the Khyber Pass what would be the consequences if we waged war and lost a battle? He did not know how it might be in the future, but England could not now afford to have a European neighbour. (Hear, hear.) Condemning the indulgence which had allowed Russia to advance as far as she had done across Central Asia, he dwelt on the simplicity of statesman who accepted the assurances of wily, astute, and cunning Asiatics as they might those of a people really possessing the qualities of European culture. In the present emergency forbearance shown towards Russia was the greatest sin. It was believed that war was unavoidable between England and Russia and the sooner it came the better for this country. (Cheers.) Giving his reasons for believing that the Afghan people, especially those of Herat, and even the Candaharis, in view of the advance of Russia, were not disposed to be unfriendly to the English, he said that if the Ameer were to put himself at the head of the Afghans and say he would withstand Russia he would have the whole nation at his back. (Cheers.) In conclusion Professor Vambery repeated the reasons why he had led him to look to this country to maintain and spread Western civilization in the East.

Lord George Hamilton moved the following resolution which, he remarked, seemed to be the necessary and legitimate outcome of the address:—"That this meeting deeply regrets the apparent intention of Her Majesty's Government to abandon the position taken up by the Prime Minister in his speech on the 27th of April, which obtained the unanimous vote of the House of Commons."

Mr. Marriott seconded the resolution.

Sir James Fergusson, speaking on the general question rather than with reference to the resolution, observed that at this moment all India was looking with anxious attention to see the part Her Majesty's Government would play in the face of such a danger as had not menaced it for a generation. Any weakness or any failure of duty on the part of England would be disastrous. The spell once broken was most admirably planned and carried out; the two columns, coming from different directions, arrived within three or four hours of each other at their destination. The mounted infantry and camel corps both worked admirably, considering how small have been their opportunities for practice. The success has been by far the most complete of any action during the campaign.

Another correspondent gives an instance of the coolness of the Arabs: one old greybeard, with two lads, stood at bay; the latter were soon shot; but the old man, though hit three times, stood, spear poised in hand, calmly waiting our advancing bayonets. Lieutenant Austin, who was at the head of his men, stepped up towards the Arab and fired his revolver. The Arab fell dead. Another accident was the narrow escape of two Australian newspaper correspondents. Having gone on in advance of the troops on the return to Suakim, they were surprised by a few Arabs. Both had to spur hard for Suakim, closely pursued by their assailants. They succeeded in shooting two or three of them, upon which the remainder desisted. One of the correspondents received, however, a severe spear-wound in the leg.

The following extract from a letter from an officer of the Scots Guards at Suakim, in which an account is given of the state of the ground after the fight at M'Neill's zareeba:—

"We marched back (from Tamai) to the zareeba that night, and bivouacked amongst the corpses outside, which, though buried, asserted their presence in the most emphatic way. Next day we marched back to Suakim; over again, as I hope, to see M'Neill's zareeba. "Tom Cringle" ought to have been there to paint adequately the horrors of that six miles' march. When going from Suakim, the last three miles of the march were marked at every step by graves, Arab and Indian, so shallow that from all oozed dark and hideous stains, and from many protruded mangled feet, half-stripped grinning skulls, or ghastly hands, still clenched in the dead agony though reduced to little more than bone and sinew. Strewed around, thicker and thicker, as we neared the scene of that Sunday's fight, lay the festering bodies of camels and mules; and round them hopped and fluttered, scarcely moving when our column passed, hundreds of kites and vultures. The ground was also thickly sown with hands and feet dragged from their graves by the hyænas, and the awful stench and reek of carrion which pervaded the air will never be forgotten, as I think, by any of us. Day after day we passed and repassed over the same sickening scene with our convoys, in blinding dust and under a scorching sun, obliged to move at a foot pace to keep up with the weary camels, and to pick our steps carefully for fear of suddenly setting foot on one of those dreadful heaps of corruption. . . . I have not exaggerated the least in the horrors of that awful road. . . . I am now at Handoub, where we have plenty of water, a luxury which you in England can't properly appreciate, nor ever will until you spend a week in your clothes in a sandstorm with the thermometer at 113 deg. or thereabouts.

NEWS FROM THE NILE VALLEY.

At daybreak on Saturday (May 1) Colonel Templer started with a troop of Hussars and the Egyptian camelry to visit the Gasal Wells, lying ten miles to the east of Merawee. When he arrived within sight of the village the inhabitants, fearing that the British force had come to make a raid, fled hurriedly. The wells were found to contain a supply of water amply sufficient for a large force. The position is an important one, as it would serve the enemy as a point of concentration for any attack in force upon the position at Merawee. Although it is now the dry season, there was plenty of vegetation in the neighbourhood of the wells. The troops were careful not to disturb the belongings of the villagers in any way, and, having investigated the capabilities of the place returned to Merawee in the afternoon. The work of building at Merawee is now completed, and the troops are engaged upon the repair of the whale boats. The sick are doing well, and the medical officers report that there is a very marked improvement in many of the cases since they were removed into the newly-erected hospital tents. The sick list of the English troops there is said to be only 5 per cent. of the strength, showing that Merawee is, for the Soudan, a healthy position.

A correspondent at Cairo has received several private letters from officers at the camp at Kurot, near Debbeh, complaining of the state of things which prevails there. One officer writes:—

"I wish we had a correspondent here to see what sort of a life we are leading, and to stand up for us. It is really too awful to think of. We are all in miserable bell-tents, and the huts cannot be finished till August. So we have nothing but these miserable bell-tents to keep out the sun. The temperature is now 120 deg. Each day is twenty-four hours of physical torture and mental suffering. Seven of our men have died of enteric fever in the last twelve days, and although we only began to form our camp here five weeks ago, we have already a hundred and fifty sick here. It is a disgrace to keep us in such a fiendish country. Nothing can excuse it. The food is bad, and we are still in rags, as no clothing has come up yet. No one speaks, thinks, or hopes anything but to go down. Anyhow, if they do keep the troops here all the summer none left will be worth a straw. For God's sake write about it, and get other correspondents to take it up. They are generally the best friends the troops have, and now they are gone everything is concealed, and there is no one to say a word for the soldiers, as Lord Beaconsfield proposed, do it ourselves, relying on our own strength. We shall have to pay for the loss of prestige which our recent performances in Afghanistan have caused us. The truth is that we have suffered in estimation throughout the world. Lord Salisbury wished the Government not so much to change its policy as to abandon that infirmity of purpose which has marked its every act. Having severely criticised the Government policy in Egypt, their dealings with the colonies, and their yieldings to the pressure of foreign Governments, his lordship exhorted his hearers to labour for the maintenance of the Empire and the honour of the country.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

LORD WOLSELEY AT SUAKIM.

LORD WOLSELEY, accompanied by Lord Charles Beresford, naval aide-de-camp; Majors Creagh and Adye, aides-de-camp; Colonel Grove, Military secretary, and Dr. Seymour, arrived at Suakim in the *Queen* at half-past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, May 2. Generals Graham and Greaves, with their personal staff, Colonel Chermside and Commander Molyneux, at once went on board to receive him, and remained there until he landed at half-past five. On landing, Lord Wolseley, who was received by a guard of honour of fifty men of the Grenadier Guards under Captain Reynolds and Lieutenant Sandford, rode through the camp to headquarters, where General Graham presented to him the heads of departments and the members of the general staff. After this Lord Wolseley returned by train to Suakim, and went on board the *Queen* again for the night. On Sunday Lord Wolseley visited Colonel Chermside, being received with a guard of honour of the Egyptian garrison and a salute from the Egyptain war-vessel. Being indisposed, Lord Wolseley remained on board the *Queen* till Wednesday, when he went out with his staff to Otao, and afterwards inspected all the troops at Handoub. They were drawn up in review order, and, after having been inspected in line, they marched past the General, who afterwards returned to Suakim by train.

A RAID ON THE ARABS.

An armed train now patrols the Suakim Railway at night to guard it from the Arabs, who have several times set fire to the sleepers and undermined the rails. Our camps have also been fired into frequently, though at long range. The director of this annoyance is believed to have been Adam Ali Saidoun, Osman Digma's best and most vigilant lieutenant, who recently, with a thousand followers, men, women, and children, with flocks and herds, took up his post at Dhakdul, in the Deberet Valley, with the avowed intention of harassing the English posts, cutting off convoys and stragglers, and damaging the railway. An attack was made on this band on Wednesday morning, the following being the *Standard's* correspondent's account of the operations:—

"At 5 o'clock this morning our force, consisting of the 9th Bengal Lancers, the mounted infantry, and camel corps, numbering about two thousand men, under General Graham's personal command, left Suakim, via Hasheen, for Handoub, in the valley. The night was exceptionally dark, and great care was necessary to keep the road and avoid the numerous natural obstacles. Derberet was passed without incident. It was feared that some of the Arabs might be posted here, and that an alarm might be given; but all was quiet, and we reached a large plain south of Dhakdul just as morning was breaking. The force then advanced towards the village, the Bengal Lancers and mounted infantry in open extended order, the camel corps in reserve. The village of Dhakdul is situated at the junction of the Derberet Valley and the valley leading to Otao. The enemy did not perceive our approach until we were close at hand, although we could see that great excitement and confusion prevailed, the natives endeavouring to get their flocks and herds together; for a few minutes before the scouts had brought in news that a force coming down the Otao Valley, was approaching the village. This force consisted of fifty-nine men of the mounted infantry, under Captain Briggs, a party of the 15th Sikhs, and a number of friendly natives, under Captain Clark and Mr. Brewster. The enemy were thus caught in a trap, and the whole would have been taken or killed had it not been for the existence of some gorges leading westward. Down these, Adam Ali Saadoun and a number of his men fled at once, when they saw the English columns moving upon the village. They were hotly pursued by our cavalry, and many were overtaken and cut down. They kept up a fire as they fled, but did not attempt to make a stand. Others of the fighting-men in the village took to the hills; but our men dismounted, and in capital style carried all the ridges, and cleared them of the enemy.

Our casualties consisted only of a bad spear-thrust in the arm suffered by Lieutenant A. R. Austin, of the Sherwood Foresters, and a bullet through the left thigh of Corporal Lock, of the Grenadier Guards, both serving with the mounted infantry

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 25.

SATURDAY having been observed as a general holiday, there is practically only to-day's business to report upon by this steamer, and the changes which have taken place are generally unimportant. Shipments are going forward very freely; but owing to the Whitsuntide holidays at home there are few new transactions being initiated at the moment. Freights are quiet at 22s. 6d. old scale for wheat, 25s. for measurement to Liverpool, 26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d. per ton for continental ports. Money is easy, Government Paper and Exchange steady, Shares quiet.

MONEY :—No alteration has taken place in rates of discount since Thursday, the Bank of Bombay's minimum for demand loans secured by Government Paper being still 7 per cent. Outside, however, accommodation could probably be had on rather more favourable terms, and the Bank return indicates that a further reduction in the official rate will probably be made at an early date. The changes during the week are as follows :—

Public Deposits at H O.	Inc.	Rs.	5,35,783
Do. do. branches	Inc.	,,	4,50,142
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	18,83,026
Loans	Inc.	,,	3,98,536
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	1,87,151
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,,	95,193
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	20,59,411

EXCHANGE.—Our closing quotations on Thursday last were 1s. 6 29-32d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 7 5-32d. for three months Credits, but on Mail-day, owing to less favourable political telegrams and an advance of ¼d. per oz. in Bar Silver in London, a rise was established of 1-16d. for Bank Paper and 5-32d. in Credits. To-day there has been no change in the former, but the differences being too wide for actual business, the Banks first thing this morning named a reduction of 1-32d., and later of 1-16d. in their buying rates, making closing quotations :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 6 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer		1s. 6 29-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 7 1-16d.	,,
Do. 4	,,	1s. 7 1-16d.	,,
Do. 6	,,	1s 7 5-32d.	,,
Credits 3	,,	1s. 7¼d.	,,
Do. 6	,,	1s. 7¼d.	,,
Documents 3	,,	1s. 7 9-32d.	,,
Do. 6	,,	1s. 7 13-32d.	,,
Francs 3	,,	20	
Do. 6	,,	20⅛	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The unfavourable political reports current in the bazaar last Thursday evening, proving to be well founded, the market for paper on Friday was weak and irregular. Fours opened at Rs. 95½, but during the day sales for June delivery were made as low as Rs. 94⅝. To-day the falling has been more confident again, and at one time the quotation was advanced to Rs. 96, but at the close Rs. 95⅝ is the cash rate at which there are buyers. Fours-and-a-half we quote Rs. 99 to Rs. 99½.

SHARES on Friday were weak owing to the less favorable political advices, and to-day are barely steady. Bank of Bombays are back to Rs. 735. Press Companies are dull, and the turn in favour of buyers. Spinning and Weaving Mills are weak at a decline of about Rs. 10 per share in the leading companies. In Miscellaneous concerns the movements are insignificant, Bombay-Burmah Trading being Rs. 25 lower. Flour Mills are firm, Bombay being asked for at Rs. 115 premium.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS have ruled very quiet since the departure of last mail, and there is really no definite movement to notice. Prices all round are the same, but if anything the tendency of the market is quister.

TWIST may be called quiet, but steady for imported yarns. Local Spinnings meet a moderate demand at former rates.

METALS are generally dull in tone. *Copper* is as. 4 per cwt lower, and the same may be said of *Yellow Metal*. For *Iron* the inquiry is steady, but prices do not tend upwards.

COAL meets a very poor demand. Some sales of Cardiff in retail lots have been made at Rs. 15, and a large cargo of Newport Coal is in the market at Rs. 14. Consumers, however, are mostly stocked for the monsoon, and it is difficult to find [illegible]

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There has been some buying in on the part of dealers to cover contracts for to-day's delivery, but beyond that the extent of business during the past four days has been exceedingly limited, exporters having apparently few home orders in hand. Prices may be called the same and pretty firmly held, but the firmness is entirely attributable to light supplies not to any strength in the demand.

The receipts, it will be observed, have been somewhat more liberal during the past few days, but we still continue to lose ground as compared with last year, both in the matter of arrivals and exports, the deficiency in the latter being 340,000 bales.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1885.	1884.	1883.
For four days	37,738	50,919	27,163
Since 1st January	775,664	1,145,210	1,216,185
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For four days	15,515	27,633	17,971
Since 1st January	487,003	827,816	899,452
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For four days	1,020		
Since 1st January	34,320	33,305	24,705

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalent in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission :—

		Per	Candy.	C. & F. Per lb.
Omras, Fully Good	Ready (nominal).	Rs.	198	5 1-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,,	192	4 29-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,,	184	4 23-32d.
Julgaum, Good	do.	,,	188	4 13-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,,	180	4¾d.
Broach, Good	do.	,,	210	5 5-16d.
Dholleras, Fine	do.	,,	210	5 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,,	205	5 7-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,,	201	5¼.
Ginned Dharwar Good	do.	,,	199	5 1-16d.

WHEAT continues to arrive very freely, and as previous contracts are getting worked off and new orders show no margin on present rates, the tendency of the market is easier. We quote to-day No. 1 White Pessy, Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 3-12½; No. 1 Club Delhi, Rs. 3-9; Soft Red Ahmedabad Rs. 3-8 per cwt.

SEEDS all round are rather quiet. *Linseed* is in fair supply, and we quote Rs. 5-12½ Bazaar, Rs. 5-13½ Railway terms. Of *Rapeseed* the arrivals are light, nor is the demand very active. Yellow Guzerat is quoted at Rs. 6, Yellow Cawnpore at Rs. 5-12, and Red Cawnpore at Rs. 5 per cwt.

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

		1885.	1884.	1883.
Wheat—For 4 days	cwt.	251,633	222,139	155,899
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	4,767,118	2,228,437	4,715,575
Linseed—For 4 days	,,	83,606	108,925	73,800
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	3,472,519	2,850,240	2,583,013
Rapeseed—For 4 days	,,	22,160	38,624	...
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	787,288	687,280	...
Gingelly—For 4 days	,,	3,818	2,632	2,676
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	981,623	768,054	932,586

FREIGHTS to-day are dull with rather more tonnage offering than there is cargo. For "new scale" rates to-day are as follows :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool ready	25s. to 26s. 3d.	26s. 3d.
Open Charter	27s. 6d. to 28s. 9d.	27s. 6d.
Havre	28s. 9d.	27s. 6d.
Antwerp	28s. 9d.	27s. 6d.
Marseilles	27s. 6d.	
Trieste-Venice	36s. 3d.	47s. to 42s. 6d.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	737½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	820
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	450
National Bank of India	37,330	£ 250		do.	95

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-11-6
Carolas	,, 235
Mexican Dollars	,, 222-8
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 240
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	,, 106-6
Gold Leaf	,, 20-4
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 20-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 20-3-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 20-3-6
Pekin Gold Bars New	,, 19-3
,, ,, Old	,, 19-13

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 23rd May, as compared with the statement of the 16th May :—

LIABILITIES.	May 16. Rs.	May 23. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	37,55,397	43,01,080
do. do. at Branches	14,86,697	19,45,839
Other Deposits	2,06,51,020	2,20,34,046
Post Bills	16,157	16,157
Cash Credits undrawn	6,74,753	6,40,209
	3,90,93,954	4,14,37,391
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	48,04 981	48,04,981
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	31,06,331	30,82,765
Loans, on Security of do.	37,35,763	41,34,301
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,502	3,038
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,37,86,976	1,35,99,822
Stamps	29,098	29,262
Dead Stock Rs. 5,86,793		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,50,000	3,11,781	3,11,793
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,55,185	5,50,078
Cash and Currency Notes	1,78,61,337	1,49,30,751
	3,90,93,954	4,14,37,391

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

HMS Clive, 3,003 tons, Captain W J Panwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee which port she left on the 23rd instant.

THE steam-ship Shajehan, 1,035 tons, Captain A S Young, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (8th May) with a general cargo and Mr O M Raphaels as first-class passenger.

THE steam-ship Sunbean, 1,154 tons, Captain H L Bone, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from London (19th April) brought a general cargo and Mr W M Stewart as passenger.

THE steam-ship Amphitrie, 2,486 tons, Captain Lagoparich, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Hongkong (1st instant), brought a general cargo and 10 passengers from different ports.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
25	Shajehan (s)	Young	Calcutta, May 8.
	Accomac (s)	Stephenson	Newport, April 23.
	Inchborna (s)	Eno	Newport, April 24.
	H. M. S. Clive	Panwell	Kurrachee, May 23.
	Ravena (s)	Stewart	London, May 8.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
25	Megbool Ahmed	Nacoda	Chittagong.
	Constance	Nacoda	Mandvee.
	Arabia (s)	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
20	Astronomer (s)	Hannay	Liverpool, April 18.
	Bengal	Stitch	Liverpool, Jan. 21.
	Udston	Hampshire	London, Jan. 20.
21	Agnes Oswald	McGibbon	Colombo, May 6.
	Nebo	Clivers	Cardiff, Feb. 12.

DEPARTURES.

May 20.—Steamers Canara, Tibre, and Cormorant.
May 21.—Steamer Ashburne. Ships Belfast, Balkamah and Barque Oasis.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, May 26.

Vol. J. L. Clancy, D. Company, is granted six months' leave of absence from this date.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr D B Allen, Asst Magis and Coll and Munsiff, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Rev Dept of this Govt is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, in the 1st Grade, of Jt Magis and Dep Colln until further orders, and is posted to the sudder station of the dist of Patna.

Mr A Ahmad, Asst Magis and Coll, Monghyr, on leave, is transferred to Patna, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Mr C H Parish, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Dacca, on leave, is transferred to Mymensingh.

Mr H W J Bamber, Asst Supdt of Police, Rajshahye, is appointed to act in the 1st Grade of Dist Supdts of Police, from 25th Apl 1885, during the absence, on leave, of Colonel W. Gordon, or until further orders.

Mr F Wilcox, Dist Supdt of Police, Backergunge, is appointed to act in the 2nd Grade of Dist Supdts of Police, vice Mr H W J Bamber.

Mr H G Wilkins, Dist Supdt of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act in the 3rd Grade of Dist Supdts of Police, vice Mr F Wilcox.

Mr. H V H Roberts, Dist Supdt of Police, Mahbah, is appointed to act in the 4th Grade of Dist Supdts of Police, vice Mr H G Wilkins.

Mr F A Sandilands, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the dist police, Tipperah, is appointed to act as Dist Supdt of Police of that dist from 25th Apl 1885.

Mr F H Tucker, Asst Supdt of Police, Palamow, Loharduggs, is appointed to act in the 1st Grade of Asst Supdts of Police, vice Mr P A Sandilands.

Mr J Cowie, Temporary Asst Supdt of Police, Manbhoom, is appointed to act as Asst Supdt of Police, vice Babo Aadit Narain Singh.

Mr C Plowden, Temporary Asst Supdt of Police, Nudea, is appointed to act as Asst Supdt of Police, vice Mr F H Tucker.

Mr H E Pellereast, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Balasore Divn, is granted 1 year's furlough on medical certificate, together with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Mr M H M Jackson, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service from the Darjeeling Divn to the office of the Chief Engr, Beng.

Mr R B Buckley is appointed to be Exec Engr of the Circular and Eastern Canals Div.

Mr J A Price, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, Jessore Div, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr O Hoerne, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, attached to the 1st Calcutta Div, is appointed to be Exec Engr of the Jessore Div, during the absence, on leave, of Mr J A Price, or until further orders.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2 GENERAL SUMMARY—Late News—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught—The Queen-Empress' Birthday.
3 Notes from Kashmere—Jottings from Mahableshwar—Lord Reay at Panchgani.
4 TELEGRAMS—The Rev. C. Walford, of Belgaum—MILITARY—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
5 Arrival of H. E. the Governor—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught—Bombay Municipal Corporation—The Western Bhil Agency—Alleged Misconduct of Detective Policemen.
6 Masonic Banquet to Mr D. R. Chichgar—A Difficulty about Passage Money—The Cash Bazaar, Limited—Thana Silk Industry.
7 The Native Press.
8 LEADING ARTICLES: The Nature of the Russian Advance—Street Improvements in Bombay.
9 LEADING ARTICLE: The Future of Suakim.
9 CORRESPONDENCE: The Military Importance of Herat—The Padroado Question.
10 BENGAL—MADRAS AND SOUTHERN INDIA—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB—BURMAH—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Bombay Army Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
11 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
12 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SEEING WITH BOTH EYES.

DR. RUSTOMJEE BHARUCHA, L. M., Medical Superintendent, Colaba Parsee Sanitarium, writes :—"I shall be very happy to recommend my patients to Mr. Lazarus' care. I am very satisfied with his results in cases of Astigmatism which is so common amongst Myopics, and I am sure they will derive great benefit by his mode of examination and fitting glasses."

Pamphlet, with instructions how to get properly suited for mofussil residents, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart-row, Bombay. | No. 1, Mangoe-lane, Calcutta.

THE SELF-ACTING
SEWING MACHINE.
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.
No Hand-wheel! No Treadle! Extremely Simple! Purely Mechanical!
WORK WITHOUT WEARINESS.
NO WASTE OF ENERGY.
NO INJURY TO HEALTH.
From 50 to 1000 Stitches per Minute.
Can be seen in full work, and pamphlets containing a few Extracts from opinions of the Press obtained from the Sole Agent.
A. N. DAVER.
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

If you want to preserve your sight go to a proper practical optician whose long experience and qualification in that line in suiting the very required number need not be commented. A large and selected stock always at hand.
A. N. DAVER.
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCUS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNES* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNES* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWR
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano ... Rs. 31 per month or Rs 700
Sympathetic square ... ,, 36 ,, or ,, 820
Semi-grand, on three legs ,, 66 ,, ,, or ,, 1,370
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCUS & Co., Ld., Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their Spectacles to the eyes of their patrons at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HALL.—May 1, at Fermoy, the wife of Major B G Hall, R M A, of a daughter.
HILL.—April 23, at Hastings, the wife of H J Hill, of a daughter.
ORME-WEBB.—May 1, at Ponsborne Park, Herts, the wife of Commander R G Orme-Webb, R N, retired, of a son.
YOCKNEY.—April 28, at Southsea, the wife of Algernon Yockney, Esq. R N, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHILD—BROWNE.—April 28, at All Saints', Nottingham, Herbert Child, M. R C S, L S A, to Amy, only daughter of James Woodfall Browne, of Calcutta.
COLLIN—MACKAY.—April 21, at Fyfield, Hants, the Rev E W Collin, Chaplain of Christchurch, Oxford, to Emma Louisa Ruth Mackay, adopted daughter of the Rev J B Archer, late Chaplain of Bhaguipore.
COOK—HARINGTON.—April 28, at St Paul's, Cheltenham, the Rev Thomas H Cook to Adela Flora, daughter of the late Rev H H Harington, Chaplain H E I C S.
CRANFIELD—HARRIS.—April 29, at St Andrew's, Enfield, William Bathgate, eldest son of the late William Cranfield, to Florence Mary, sixth daughter of the late F J Harris.
RIVETT-CARNAC—FORBES.—April 28, at St Matthias, Richmond, William Perceval, eldest son of the late William Rivett-Carnac, Esq, B C S, to Frances Maria, second daughter of the late Francis Charles Forbes, Esq, B C S.

DEATHS.

BARLOW.—April 23, at Mentone, Captain C C Barlow, late R E.
BRADFORD.—April 29, at Sydenham, Caroline, widow of the late C W Bradford, Esq, I C S, aged 62.
EWBANK.—April 26, at S Norwood, Lieut-Colonel G H W Ewbank, late R H A, aged 55.
GRIFFITHS.—May 2, at Brighton, Samuel Pryce Griffiths, formerly of Calcutta, aged 65.
TAYLOR.—April 30, at Up er Norwood, Eliza Marcella, widow of Thomas Taylor, Esq. B C S.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TATHAM.—May 16, at Pullicoon, Tellicherry, the wife of Ralph Tatham, of twin daughters. One still-born.

MARRIAGE.

CHILD—BROWNE.—April 28, at Nottingham, Herbert Child, M. R. C. S, I. S. A., Lou. of Halifax, Yorks, to Amy, daughter of James W. Browne, of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

P. V. NAIDU.—May 21, at Waltair, P. Thayaramma, the beloved wife of P. V. Naidu, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; deeply lamented.
WOOD.—May 17, at Chittagong, of cholera, Edmund Phillips Wood, Barrister-at-Law, aged 48 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1885.

THE nature and purpose of the Russian advance in Central Asia is examined from a very impartial stand-point by Prince Krapotkin in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*. The writer recognises the force and persistency of the movement, but he does not sympathise with it, holding that what he terms the "absurd extension" of the frontiers of the Empire entails an immense loss of strength, and the demoralisation of the life of the country. The emigration to which it leads, in his opinion, deprives the population of its best elements, and compromises the future. He pronounces the expansion of the Empire to be the curse of Russia, but he regards it as the result of a fatality, which would continue even if the rulers of Russia did nothing to accelerate it. He attributes the onward movement which is taking the life-blood from the country not so much to the misdirected ambition of the Czar—of whom he has but a poor opinion—but to that craving for markets which has become a necessity for all the modern States, which have been taught to produce, not to meet the requirements of their own populations, but to undersell other producers by working the proletariat at starvation wages. Here we have a genuine note of the new Russian Socialism, which finds its material expression in the bombs and daggers of the Nihilists. Nevertheless the cause indicated, if insufficient to account for the expansion of the Russian frontiers beyond all bounds, is one which is worth pondering. It may be placed against Mr. Mackenzie Wallace's theory that the expansion of Russia is due to the fact that the bulk of the population depending upon agriculture for its support, there is a tendency to seek for new lands when the pressure of the population upon the area under cultivation increases, as it must do every year. According to Prince Krapotkin the modern civilisation is founded upon a great mistake. Every nation strives to supply its neighbours with the superabundance of cheap goods, without reference to the crying wants of a large number of its own people. Thus, he says, the one preoccupation of the English manufacturer is to know whether the Indian, Central Asian, and Chinese markets will absorb the cottons, the velveteens, and the cutlery which he manufactures, or whether new markets can be found elsewhere. The producers, being compelled to live on twenty or even on ten shillings a week, cannot buy his manufactures; and he goes forth to the ends of the earth to find purchasers. All the nations of Europe make it their ambition to imitate England, and seize new markets wherever they can be found. The eighty millions of the Russian peasants do not sing warlike songs, but they ask themselves how they are to keep body and soul together until the next harvest. The English miners and weavers, who have to go through an industrial crisis, are ready to suppose that the famine-struck Russian peasants are the cause of it. "Gunpowder smells in the air; a few weeks ago we were so near fighting, that if we escaped from war it surely will be a very narrow escape." Wars, he maintains, are now fought for markets.

With regard to the fate of Central Asia, the Nihilist Prince having read M. Recluse's Universal Geography, Section Asiatic Russia, pronounces the consolidation of the Ural-Caspian region up to the Hindu Kush and the Paropamisus to be a geographical necessity. The dwellers in the plains and valleys, he maintains, cannot exist in security if the sources of the rivers which irrigate their lands be in the hands of barbarians in the mountain ranges. The whole of the steppe, to use his expression, is one organism. The mere fact that dwellers in the lowlands have been subdued by Russia will render them even less capable than before of defending themselves from the nomads. They will lose the habit of arms, and will become an easy prey to their neighbours, if these be not also subdued. He paradoxically argues that the outbreaks which stop all intercourse over the great steppe of Central Asia for thousands of miles show that the tribes are one people, and must be controlled by one political system. Once Russia set out for the Amoo Daria, it was impossible for her to measure her steps or to refrain from going to the furthest limits—the mountains on the further side—unless she was prepared to abandon the whole enterprise and withdraw her troops altogether. That this view of the matter should be put forward in such an uncompromising form by one who regards the movement of expansion as entailing incalculable evils upon Russia is an evidence of the depth of the conviction which has enslaved the Russian mind that there is no Asia up to the great mountain ranges. Even when the Russian outposts have been pushed so far, will the expansive force be exhausted, or will an attempt be made to push them further? Prince Krapotkin, unfortunately, does not deem it necessary to express his opinion upon a matter so speculative. His views upon the probability of the creation in Central Asia of a great agrarian difficulty through the ill-advised tampering of the Russian administrators with the system of tenure hitherto existing, is perhaps more to the point. He states that the Russian conquerors are endeavouring to create a class of landed proprietors in the annexed territory, and he predicts that the new nobles will oppress and ruin the mere cultivators, while they themselves will unite all the vices of European aristocrats with the caprice and tyranny of Oriental oppressers. The atrocities of the dispossessed khans never worked such woe as this bastard aristocracy and the irresponsible Russian governors will between them spread throughout the country.

The question whether the Russians, if they should reach the great mountain ranges, would stop there, or would endeavour to cross them, is not alluded to by Prince Krapotkin. But a brief paper by Sir Henry Green which appears in the same number will do something to enable the public to form an opinion with regard to the probabilities. Having set forth that by the occupation of Quetta we have established a bastion in front of the Indian frontier which has to be defended, General Green proceeds to show that the difficulties in the way of an invading force coming from Herat—supposing that city and its valley to be in possession of the Russians—would encounter such obstacles, and would have to face such dangers, that a strength of two hundred thousand men with six hundred guns, in addition to hundreds of thousands of baggage animals, exclusive of camp followers, would be required for the advance and for the line of communications. This force would have to march by Afghanistan, for some five hundred miles, through a poorly provided country; and when it arrived at our frontier—after forcing the passage through the mountains—it would find itself barred by the Indus, defended by torpedo boats, and an army on the left bank. The invading army would be in a hopeless case, for the country into which it had forced its way could not furnish food or supplies of any kind. Doubtless this view of the matter was that which General Skobeleff took when he said that a Russian army, setting out for the invasion of India, should make its account of leaving every standard in the hands of the enemy, and its bones to whiten the Hindu Kush.

THE more nearly the end of the Soudan venture comes in sight the more earnestly people long to see the last of it. A telegram came from Suakim yesterday to the effect that a large number of the native troops are suffering from cutaneous affections and want of good water, and that over ten per cent. of the men are sick. This report relates exclusively to the situation at Suakim itself, where alone the native troops are stationed, but it is evident from some exceedingly unsatisfactory questions which were asked in Parliament in the week before the mail left, and the not less unsatisfactory answers which were given to them, that it is not at Suakim alone that cause for anxiety is to be found. Near Debbeh, on the Upper Nile, British soldiers are encamped in the totally inadequate shade of bell tents in a temperature of 120 degrees, making every day, as an officer writes to a friend at Cairo, "twenty-four hours of physical torture." It is exceedingly disquitting to read in the same letter that "now that the correspondents are gone everything is concealed, and there is no one to say a word for the soldiers," though even the presence of a correspondent is no guarantee that the whole truth will be made known, the Suakim representative of the *Standard* having ominously concluded his account of General Graham's reconnaissance of the 5th of May with the intimation, "I am prevented by the press censorship from telegraphing certain details connected with the engagement of yesterday, and also certain items of intelligence." The Government have come to the conclusion that it is time to be wise in this business; has not the time also come for them to be candid? No fear lest information helpful to the enemy should be divulged need now lead the authorities to veil the facts in mystery, for our work in the Eastern Soudan is practically at an end, and it is too late for reticence to be of any real purpose. As to our latest exploit in the Eastern Soudan—or rather our latest but one—we should be glad to think that there was no justification for Mr. John Morley's inquiries regarding it. Whether he is right or wrong in estimating it as an act of unnecessary violence, it is abundantly evident that nothing was got from it, since it has not prevented some of Osman Digma's men from destroying the railway line which was meant for civilising them. Sir General Graham, it is true, took the enemy by surprise, as he would do whenever he exercised an act of vigour which had an obvious purpose of its own. And yet in pulling up the line the Arabs were saving us trouble. The line is better up than down, unless it is to be used; and there seems very little chance of that for some time to come. Meantime the Indian troops may take comfort from the endeavours which the Government are making to find a substitute for them. They are tired of the venture; but the people of England, who unwisely shouted for war a few months ago, have recovered their senses on this point, and they like it almost as little as those who are bearing the heat and burden of it on the spot.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, whom common expectation had designated for a candidature in one of the Scottish constituencies at the General Election, has accepted an invitation to contest the north-eastern division of Manchester. The *Scotsman*, which had done its best to make things uncomfortable for the ex-Governor of Bombay by inventing the story that he had had a theological quarrel with the Scotsmen of this city, must be disappointed by the choice which Sir James Fergusson has made. He has, after all, gone to a constituency which will be supremely indifferent to the spiteful parochialism by which the Edinburgh paper endeavoured to obstruct his way into Parliament, and which all fair-minded people in Bombay, whether Liberal or Conservative, at once acknowledged to be mean and unworthy. Sir James Fergusson asks, we suppose, for nothing more than a fair field and no favour, and this he is sure to get in Manchester, however doubtful he might have been concerning it in a constituency which had derived its notions of fairness and candour from the *Scotsman*. He will have the good wishes of many people in the Bombay Presidency, to whom his chief claim to Parliamentary honours will seem to be not that he is a Conservative, but that he is a capable and experienced servant of the Crown, keenly alive to Indian interests, and in real sympathy with some of the progressive movements of the day. It is one of the inconveniences of our party system that a public man who could [illegible] and to the State has to claim an entrance to Parliament, not mainly on the ground of his special knowledge and experience in affairs, but on the ground that he pronounces the party shibboleth to the satisfaction of a controlling clique.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 8.

MR. GLADSTONE and his colleagues are not traitors, I suppose, at least so far as intention goes; but they are surely the unluckiest and most maladroit Ministers that any country was ever cursed with. To find a parallel to the state of humiliation to which they have brought England we must go back to Lord North's days; but there is this excuse for Lord North, that he had to face a revolt of our Colonies and a European coalition, with Ireland on the verge of insurrection and popular feeling in Great Britain adverse to the continuance of the American war. Now, all parties in the United Kingdom are willing to support heartily a national policy; while the Colonies and India are enthusiastically loyal. The treasury is full, the Government has ample supplies of men and materials of war. Russia is not nearly so well prepared as we are, and all the circumstances are favourable for the successful issue of a conflict to which Her Majesty's Government itself, be it remembered, deliberately challenged Russia by demanding last autumn the evacuation of the debatable ground to the north of Herat. Yet Mr. Gladstone has thrown away this last chance of retrieving his reputation by making a complete surrender to Russia. No reference to arbitration should have been thought of as possible till the Russians had surrendered the fruits of their victory at Pul-i-Khisti, and evacuated the Penjdeh oasis. They cannot bring back to life the Afghans they have slain, but at least they could have shown their good-faith by making what reparation was in their power. England ought never to have been satisfied with less than this, and Mr. Gladstone sacrificed the honour of his country when he merely suggested to the Court of St. Petersburg that an arbiter should be asked to decide what was the right interpretation of the covenant of March 17. The arbitration will drag on for months, and meanwhile a settlement of the frontier question will be made which will leave Russia in quiet possession of Penjdeh. The Prime Minister has received with undisguised relief, and even with positive delight, a statement of the Amir's views regarding the delimitation of the frontier which leaves him free to cede to Russia the greater portion of the disputed territory. The Amir's action in this matter strikes one as very suspicious. If Penjdeh is of no consequence to him, why did he send his troops there and so provoke a collision with Russia? He may say that he acted under English advice, and that now he finds that advice was wrong. Our Government seems to be quite grateful to him for taking this line, for it has at once recalled Sir Peter Lumsden, who indeed is stated to have resigned in disgust, and will proceed to fix the boundary before his arrival in London. This recall of Komaroff's antagonist, while Komaroff himself remains at the gates of Herat, and the acceptance of the Russian proposal to define the frontier in London rather than in Central Asia, have greatly exasperated the English people, as they seem to give completeness and emphasis to a disgraceful capitulation. Even if Sir Peter Lumsden's recall has not the real significance attached to it, no Government that had not a colossal genius for blundering would on the morrow of Russia's acceptance of arbitration have telegraphed to the English representative on the frontier who had made himself obnoxious to Russia to come home at once. The whole of Asia, watching intently the various stages of this duel between England and Russia, cannot but have come to the conclusion that England, after indulging in a good deal of bluster, has finally consented to take the second place in the Eastern world. This opinion, if generally accepted, will be more disastrous to us than a war lasting over several campaigns could have been. Yet how can it be gainsaid? Russia has gained all she wanted. What is our compensation? The costly friendship of a doubtful ally, who not only will not let English troops enter his dominions, but insists on keeping Afghanistan isolated and without those means of communication which England needs to know what is going on in Central Asia. Abdul Rahman must have cost us by this time, in gifts of money, arms, and ammunition, something like a million sterling, and he has given us in return absolutely nothing. Would not the money have been better spent in strengthening our old position at Kandahar, and extending the railway to Quetta?

The ignominy of this final surrender has been too much for the loyalty of very many English Liberals.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE

TELEGRAMS.

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUDAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, MAY 25.

The Government is discussing what sort of overnment should be established at Dongola. Lord Wolseley has postponed his departure.

THE DEFENCES OF HERAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The English engineers went, not to fortify Herat to actively assist in the fortification, but to show Afghan engineers how and where the fort was ak. Long ago plans and specifications were t to Herat for its fortification, but these have been used because, probably, no one at Herat derstood them. A few hours going round the fences with English engineers would, it was pposed, be of more use than any amount of ns. One chief feature of the new strengthening Herat will be the posting of some guns on a ound which commands the city from a distance about a thousand yards.

Herat, it may be pointed out, is the gate ther than the key of India. The city elf is not the object primarily sought by ussia. It is the valley of Herat that is portant. This valley lies at the top of a lane ading down to India between the desert and the ills, and is a lane along which in older time urkoman invaders swept down to Hindostan, if ey did not take the route by Kabul. Once Russia ts the Herat valley she does not need the Caytain a base, and her base becomes transferred to the erat valley, five hundred miles from India. Major ndens, in a report to the Government in 1858, clared that the valley could support an army of hundred and fifty thousand men.

BIRTHDAY PARADE AT NEEMUCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEEMUCH, MAY 25.

To-day being appointed for the celebration of birthday of the Queen-Empress, the troops in rison paraded; the customary salutes were d; and the troops marched past. There was a all gathering of ladies and gentlemen, and of the public, as spectators.

THE WEATHER.

The weather has become hotter in the last few days. It is cloudy, with high winds, but no rain.

Cholera, which had been prevalent in these parts, has greatly diminished. It still, however, rages at Oujein somewhat virulently.

GALE AT GOALUNDO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

A severe gale passed over the Goalundo terminus of the Eastern Bengal State Railway on Thursday last. The station and native bazaar suffered severely. The steamer Barh, of the Eastern Bengal State Railway Flotilla, lost two of her boats.

THE HOUSING OF THE POOR.

The Town Council and the Municipal Corporation have been compelled to refuse the application of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association for sites to erect houses for poor Christians owing to there being no suitable localities available, except a small strip of land in a native portion of the town.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

A very largely attended meeting of West Indians was held at the Dalhousie Institute on Saturday. Upwards of two hundred people were present, including ladies. Mr. R. C. Sterndale was in the chair. A resolution approving of the proposal to form a pioneer company of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles was moved by the Rev. Jackson, seconded by Mr. W. Madge, and supported by Dr. Wallace and Mr. Wolfe. About seventy names were enrolled on the spot. Mr. E. Wylie, of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie, and Co., will be asked to take the command when the sanction of Government is obtained. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

THE WEATHER.

The heat is terrible. The health of the town it emarkably good.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 25.

Mr. J. D. Rees, Madras Civil Service, it is said, will succeed the late Major Awdry as Private Secretary to the Governor. He acted for Major Awdry for several months last year. The Madras Military Budget Estimate for 1885-86 shows an increase over two lakhs upon that last year.

The *Times* says that Government is taking steps for ensuring the safety of Madras by adding to the present four twelve-ton guns on the beach and two thirty-two ton guns.

Rajah Gajapathi Row has offered Government one lakh of rupees to be used in the construction of a battery on the Dolphin's Nose, near Vizagapatam, to protect that port.

The usual birthday parade was held this morning on the island at Madras. The European and native infantry and artillery, and the Volunteers, were represented.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SUAKIM GARRISON.

SUAKIM, MAY 25.

Major Inglis, of the 15th Sikhs, and sixty-eight invalids sailed in the Romeo for Bombay yesterday.

A large number of the native troops are suffering from cutaneous affection and want of good water. Over ten per cent. of the men are sick.

Otao and Handoub have been evacuated, and all the troops are now concentrated at Suakim.

An armoured train went out yesterday and surprised the enemy, who were destroying the line. No casualties occurred on our side, but some loss was inflicted on the enemy.

THE COMMUNISTS IN PARIS.

LONDON, MAY 25.

Advices from Paris state that a sanguinary conflict took place yesterday at Père-la-Chaise between a number of Communists and the police. Several men were dangerously wounded and one killed. Thirty arrests were made.

SIR PETER LUMSDEN.

Sir Peter Lumsden has arrived at Baku.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Bombay mails of the 8th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, MAY 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MAY 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Valetta arrived here from Colombo this morning.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 25.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Bangkok Saigon still interrupted. Minha Yanangyoung still interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, May 24.

10 p.m. .. .. 82·7

MONDAY, May 25.

6 a.m. .. .. 81·3
10 a.m. .. .. 86·1
2 p.m. .. .. 87·1
4 p.m. .. .. 87·1

WE hear that a petition is about to be sent in to the Portuguese Junta by the Portuguese residents of Egutpoora, praying that strenuous efforts be made for the integrity and support of the Indian Padroado, and that a copy will be sent to the Holy Pontiff. The Padroado, the petitioners think, though it has lost considerable vitality owing to the progress of time and to various causes, has still the real sympathy of the Indo-Portuguese masses, and is likely to gain ground and strength now that the subject has attracted attention, and if fair play be allowed it. Again, while the Jesuit propaganda is deserving of all commendation for its work, it ought not to be permitted to stamp out the old Padroado, there being ample room for both, and a friendly and healthy rivalry will do good to both.

WE understand that Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Cursetjee, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad, has been appointed to Act as Forth Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, the vacancy having been created by the elevation of Mr. W. E. Hart to the Bench of the Calcutta High Court.

HIS HIGHNESS THE REGENT OF KOLHAPUR has arrived in London.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF JOHORE, K.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., and His Highness Prince Khalid and suite, have arrived in London. The Prince of Wales received His Highness the Maharajah at Marlborough House on May 4.

IT is formally announced that Rear-Admiral Sir F. W. Richards has been appointed to the post of Commander-in-Chief on the East Indies Station, in the room of Vice-Admiral Sir W. N. Hewett. Sir Frederick has selected Mr. Thomas Carlisle, Paymaster R.N., to be his Secretary.

THE Bacchante, Captain Moore, sailed from Spithead on May 1 for the East India station, where she will hoist the flag of Rear-Admiral Richards.

COLONEL EDWARD LUTWYCHE ENGLAND, who served with distinction in the Indian Mutiny campaign and Zulu war of 1879, relinquishes the important command of the Somersetshire Light Infantry, on the expiration of his five years' tenure.

THE India Office has notified that the attestations of bankers which it requires on life certificates must in future be confined to bankers resident within the limits of the United Kingdom.

SAYS the *Home News* of the 8th inst.—"Considerable interest was aroused one evening last week in the House of Commons by the appearance of several native Indian officers in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery. The party, which was headed by the Sirdar Thaker Singh, a Punjaub officer, was introduced by Mr. J. K. Cross."

GENERAL LUMSDEN is expected to reach London by June 2. The early arrival of Mr. Condie Stephen is explained by the fact that he was stationed at Meshed, and that he had commenced his journey when Mr. Gladstone made the statement mentioning his return in the House of Commons.

MR. A. BARODAH, of the Bengal Civil Service, is about to go to press with his edition of "Amarakosha," with the commentaries of Kshirasvamin and Rayamukuta.

Truth states that both the Viceroy of India and the Commander-in-Chief were of opinion that the Duke of Connaught should return home on a short leave of absence. Her Majesty, however, expressed the opinion that it was desirable that he should stay in India for the present.

LORD LYTTON'S practical disappearance from the political arena, in which he bid fair to become a prominent figure, has caused a good deal of talk of late. According to *Truth*, it is not true, as has been stated, that there have been any differences between Lord Lytton and his political associates, but the simple fact is that he is sick and tired of English life and party politics, and yearns for a return to diplomacy. Lord Lytton is now at Knebworth, engaged on the last "Books" of his deplorably feeble imitation of "Don Juan," a production which certainly will not increase his literary reputation.

THE imprudent disbandment of so many Indian native regiments two years ago, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, is much to be regretted at this juncture; for it is almost unnecessary to say that a native regiment, with all its elaborate musketry training, its loyal associations, regimental traditions, painstaking discipline, and *esprit de corps*, cannot be raised in a day. "We may go further and say that a sepoy needs at least a six months' training to become an efficient,—a very serious consideration for public economists, now that the Russians are almost at our gates. The regiments disbanded were, with one or two exceptions, as good as any in the native armies; and it was a fatal mistake to have discharged them in the vain idea of peace being assured to India for many a long year to come. How are they to be replaced? The easiest and speediest way of increasing the strength of the Native Army would be to give the best regiments second battalions at once, and recruit them up to a full strength of 800 men. Of course, a nucleus would be furnished by the first battalion."

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD has got his regimental majority at last (writes "Atlas"), after eighteen years in the service, during nine of which he has been a captain. He has had exceptionally hard luck in his promotion: bar three, he was the oldest cavalry captain in the army who had seen service. It was a great hardship that "Bill" did not get his brevet majority for the admirable work he did in Zululand. It is true he went there as a volunteer, but that character surely disappeared when he was constituted Buller's staff-officer, with the virtual functions of a brigade major. A contemporary makes the erroneous statement that Lord William Beresford has been "Military Secretary and social factotum" to successive Viceroys for ten years past. During Lord Lytton's term Lord William was but an aide-de-camp, his special sphere of duty being the care of the Viceregal horseflesh—were there such an office, he would have been Master of the Horse. It is true he had occasional short spells of duty as Acting Military Secretary during the absence of the *pukka* man; but he was no more than aide-de-camp during the early part of Lord Ripon's time, and it was only in October, 1881, that he got the appointment of Military Secretary.

FROM the home papers received by yesterday's mail, it appears that the vacancy in the representation of Co. Antrim, which Reuter yesterday announced had been filled by the election of Mr. Sinclair, was caused by the death of Mr. James Chaine. The deceased member had represented Co. Antrim in the Conservative interest for eleven years.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—Lord Randolph Churchill is beginning already to pay the penalty for his latest escapade. One impertinence has called forth another, and Lord Randolph's name has begun to be bandied about in the Court of Common Council. "His services to the Indian Empire" (by so diligently striving to make a *modus vivendi* with that Empire's next-door neighbour impossible) have excited the enthusiasm of the patriots at the Guildhall, and a proposal has actually been made to dispense with the standing orders of the court in order to confer the Freedom of the City upon him without a moment's delay. The discussion on the matter followed on a report of the civic deputation to Brussels about the Congo. There is something decidedly amusing in the way in which the Court of Common Council, abandoning on principle the attempt to govern London, takes the universe under its wing.

LORD TENNYSON has written as follows in reply to a letter from the poet Whittier about General Gordon:—"Dear Mr. Whittier,—your request has been forwarded to me, and I herein send you an epitaph for Gordon in our Westminster Abbey—*i. e.*, for his cenotaph:—

"'Warrior of God, man's friend, not here below,
"'But somewhere dead far in the waste Soudan;
"'Thou livest in all hearts, for all men know
"'This earth hath borne no simpler, nobler man.'

"With best wishes, yours very faithfully,
"TENNYSON."

SOME time ago Mr. Gladstone stated that the question of publishing the diaries of General Gordon would largely rest with the brother of that heroic man. Sir Henry Gordon has decided to publish them. It would have been absolutely impossible, says the *Daily News*, to withhold from publication documents which the public naturally regard as being the property of the nation. This is not a case in which there is any danger of the premature disclosure of State secrets. General Gordon has told the story of the siege of Khartoum, and there is obviously no reason why the publication of any of the details of that memorable event should be delayed. The General, however, not only wrote a narrative, but gave vivid expression to the feelings of disappointment or irritation which, in his isolation, he was led to entertain. He was apparently conscious that he might have written some things which it would have been better to have left unsaid, for in a message accompanying the diaries he suggested that before they were given to the world they should be pruned. There are difficulties in the way of such a mode of dealing with the diaries which will at once occur to the reader. At any rate, it is not for the Government to undertake to edit or revise General Gordon's narrative. They have shown no desire to do this themselves, or to suggest that it should be done by others, but it is said that they have recommended the omission of passages which would only give pain to individuals; while, at the same time, they offer no objection whatever to the publication of strictures on their own conduct. The distinction thus made will be appreciated by the public.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from St. Vincent of the death of Dr. Nachtigal, the celebrated German traveller, and recently German Consul-General in Tunis. Dr. Nachtigal, it will be remembered, as Imperial Consul-General and Commissioner, visited the west coast of Africa, as stated at the time, to obtain information for his Government. During the visit, between April and October, 1884, the Togo tract, with the harbours of Lome and Bageida, the districts of Bimbia with the Isle of Nicol, Cameroons, Malimba to its northern extremity, Little Batanga, Plantation, and Criby, on the Slave coast, and the tract of coast-land between Cape Frio and the Orange River, with the exception of Walfisch Bay, in South-Western Africa, were placed under the protection of the German Emperor.

THE *Daily News* publishes the following telegram, dated Bombay, May 7, from the Bombay Presidency Association:—"Great satisfaction is felt at the determination of the Government to avoid war if possible, and there is every confidence in the Gladstone Ministry on this point. There is no danger of native loyalty being impaired by peace with Russia. War would retard the internal reforms happily commenced by Lord Ripon, which have evoked such marked goodwill throughout the country. The desire to support the Government by volunteering is becoming stronger and more general."

WE denied Lord Dufferin's reported resignation authoritatively at the time the statement was telegraphed to India. The telegram was founded on the following paragraph which appeared in the *Morning Post* of May 8:—"We understand that at yesterday's Cabinet Council the Ministers received a despatch from Lord Dufferin interpreting the action of the home authorities as a disavowal of his policy, and consequently tendering his resignation. A despatch was forwarded to Lord Dufferin explaining the bad impression which his resignation would produce at the present moment, and the serious difficulties in which Government would be involved by such a step." On the other hand, the *Daily News* said—"With respect to reports current in Conservative circles pointing to the divergence of opinion between the Indian Government and Her Majesty's Ministers upon the settlement with Russia, we have good reason to believe that they are not only without foundation, but that Lord Dufferin is among the warmest approvers of the settlement. This will appear from the papers shortly to be laid upon the table."

AFTER protracted discussion, the Suez Canal Commission has adopted the clause exempting Egypt and Turkey from the operation of the prohibition against acts of hostility and disembarking troops in the Canal in all cases where such measures may be necessary for the defence of Egypt. Several Powers have, however, made certain reservations on this subject. On the 7th inst. the Commission commenced the discussion of the French proposal for entrusting an international body, similar to the Danube Commission, with the control and supervision of the tree navigation of the Canal. The proposal is supported by the German, Austrian, and Russian delegates, and opposed by the British and Italian delegates.

MRS. WELDON has again scored a legal triumph. This time she had the discretion to refrain from conducting her own case in person, and was represented, in the legitimate manner, by a Queen's Counsel and two juniors. The action was one for libel against M. Gounod, who had said things of Mrs. Weldon which he practically admitted to be untrue by withdrawing his defence. A special jury, having heard the whole matter out, has given Mrs. Weldon £10,000. Mrs. Weldon has at present on hand something like twenty or thirty actions.

A DONGOLA correspondent of the *Daily News* mentions a bazaar rumour there that "Mrs. Mahdi's has been taken prisoner with all her wealth. "I remember," adds the correspondent, "in General Hicks' time, a scheme laid before him by King Adam of the Tagalis to capture her on the way to a mountain south of Obeid, where the 'Mahdi' was supposed to have treasure, and whither he intended to have fled with his wealth had Hicks been successful or had any of the plots hatching against him been successful. He kept his money in square wooden boxes, ready to be moved at a moment's notice."

EARLY on Saturday afternoon, the 2nd inst., a a loud detonation was heard from Mount Vesuvius, and two new craters, from which lava issued abundantly, were opened on the southern side at a height of about 200 metres above the upper station of the funicular railway.

MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS, the well-known Welsh composer, died suddenly on Friday, May 1, in Kensington. He was at the Royal Academy of Music, as usual, on Wednesday, was taken ill on Thursday with internal inflammation and congestion of the lungs, and sank rapidly from the fever. Mr. Richards was in his sixty-seventh year, having been born in 1819. His name is identified with Welsh national music, and he was widely known as the composer of "God Bless the Prince of Wales."

A STRANGE story of mutiny on board the Russian man-of-war Grand Admiral, which is now on its way home, has for some weeks past circulated at Cronstadt among naval men. It is stated that the affair took place off Malta during the Russian captain's absence on shore. The second officer is said to have carried his ill-treatment of the men to an intolerable pitch by stamping upon their bare feet. According to all accounts, twenty of the crew are in irons for having retaliated.

MONDAY, the 4th inst., being, according to the Greek calendar, the festival of St. George, and therefore the name-day of the King of Greece, the Greek residents of Philippopolis made extensive preparations to celebrate the event, and Greek flags were hoisted in the public squares and on private houses. This giving offence to the Bulgarian population, which considered the public display of the Greek colours as a manifest attempt to wound Bulgarian susceptibilities, a crowd assembled at night in the streets and tore down the flags. Some rioting ensued, in which several people were wounded and a number of windows were broken. The Government took energetic measures to restore order.

THE Universal Exhibition at Antwerp was opened at half-past two on May 2 by King Leopold, in presence of about 7,000 people. His Majesty was accompanied by the Queen, the Count and Countess of Flanders, and other members of the royal family, all the Ministers, the diplomatic body, the members of both Houses of Parliament, the magistrates, and other distinguished persons. The Hungarian Exhibition at Pesth was opened on the same day by the Emperor, in presence of the Crown Prince and his brothers and the Crown Princess. The scene was one of great brilliancy.

THE *Standard's* correspondent at Rome telegraphs:—"Monsignor Donnell has confidently begged the Pope to permit him to define the Archbishopric of Dublin, on the ground that his nomination would cause discord. I am further informed that Mr. Errington, in his latest conversation with Cardinal Simeoni, though not withdrawing his opposition to Mr. Walsh, insisted less peremptorily on his objection to that gentleman. In an interview with the Pope, the Archbishop of Tuam, while recognising the difficult position in which the Holy See is placed, ventured to represent to the Holy Father that the fact of the Vatican having shown greater deference to the English Government than to the wishes of the Irish clergy would produce a very bad effect in Ireland. My impression is that Mr. Walsh will be appointed; but the Pontiff continues to hesitate."

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

SOON after 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by Lord and Lady Reay, Lord and Lady Downe, Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, and Captain Phayre, aid-de-camp, as well as Mr. Montesth, Under-Secretary to Government, visited the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, ostensibly for the purpose of viewing Mr. Van Raith's paintings which are exhibited there. The party were received by Mr. A. W. Forde, the president of the committee of the Institute. A list of the pictures exhibited had been prepared for, and was handed to, the Duke, who, after a careful examination, purchased three paintings of Indian landscapes and illustrations of native life and character. Lady Reay followed the Duke's example, and purchased three other paintings on her own account. The party went over the whole of the Institute, and inspected the well-arranged library and its appointments. Going over the balcony, they had the most advantageous view of the equestrian statue of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the gift to the city of Sir Albert Sassoon. The Duke expressed himself pleased with all he had seen at the Institute, and gave his autograph in the life-members' book, at the same time enrolling himself as a life-member of the Institute. After about an hour had been agreeably spent at the Institute, the party adjourned to the neighbouring shop of Messrs. Watson and Co., where the Duke purchased some jewellery of Indian manufacture. On their way homewards, they visited the School of Art on the Esplanade, driving thence straight to Government House, Malabar Point. In the afternoon, on their way to the general parade-ground, the Duke's party visited the Towers of Silence, at the entrance to the enclosure of which they were received by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, the secretary to the trust funds of the Parsee Punchayet. The visit, although a hurried one, was by no means wanting in information as to the peculiar mode of disposing of the dead in the Zoroastrian community; and the Duke expressed his thanks to Sir Jamsetjee for the opportunity afforded him of viewing the Towers of Silence.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS' BIRTHDAY.

YESTERDAY being the day selected by Government for celebrating the anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, there was a general observance of the day as a holiday throughout the Fort, although the banks had anticipated private citizens, and closed on Saturday for greater convenience in the transaction of business. The public offices and the docks had stopped business for the day; and many of the vessels lying in the harbour were dressed for the occasion. The Esplanade Hotel made a splendid display of the flags of all nations, and was gaily decorated for the holiday. In the afternoon the troops in garrison and the Bombay Volunteers, with the cadet company attached, attended a parade in review order on the general parade-ground in front of the Gymkhana. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, and a vast concourse of people, witnessed the parade. The troops arrived on the ground about 5-30 p.m. and formed up in line, facing west, at twelve paces interval—the Royal Artillery, with their guns, on the right; the second Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment and the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps; then the 9th Regiment N.I., and next the 21st Regiment N. I. General Edwardes, C.B., Commanding the Bombay District, commanded at the parade in the absence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from Bombay; and almost all the members of the staff now in Bombay were in attendance. About 6 p.m. the Duke of Connaught, attended by Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton and other members of His Excellency the Governor's staff, entered the parade-ground on horseback. At the same time two carriages, in which were seated the Duchess of Connaught, Lady Reay, and Lord and Lady Downe, appeared in the enclosure, and were kept standing during the parade near the royal standard. The Duke, attended by General Edwardes, rode down the line and inspected the troops, who saluted him. An imperial salute of thirty-one guns was fired from the reserve battery in charge of the Royal Artillery, which had been brought to the parade-ground. The troops and Volunteers fired a *feu-de-joie*. General Edwardes led off three cheers for the Queen-Empress, which were heartily given by the troops and the Volunteers, as well as by many of the concourse of spectators. The troops next marched past in column of double companies, the Volunteer battalion, to the amazement of its members and the spectators, was taken straight off the ground still at the trail arms, following in the rear of the artillerymen. At the edge of the maidan the Volunteers were brought to the halt, and, as they were immediately dismissed, were able to see the British and native regiments completing the march past as arranged in the brigade orders. The field state at the parade was as follows:—

Royal Artillery.—Colonel G. J. Smart, commanding, Major B. V. Arbuckle, Captain H. M. Campbell, Lieutenants R. A. Kaye (Adjutant), J. C. Thorp, E. Hudleston, and G. T. F. Walker; 8 sergeants, and 123 rank and file.

East Yorkshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion.—Lieut.-Colonel A. E. H. Smyth, commanding, Captain G. H. Conran, Captain and Adjutant G. H. Johnstone, Lieutenants E. F. Gosset, F. A. Houghton, J. P. Hill, C. G. Carnegy, C. Herbert, and W. W. Chitty; and one warrant officer, 12 sergeants, and 268 rank and file.

9th N.I.—Lieut.-Colonel V. Birch, Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Coles, Captain A. W. Proudfoot, Lieutenants H. G. Godfrey, R. W. Preston, R. W. Broome, P. Holland, and H. C. Way, Surgeon C. F. Willis; 7 jemadars, 26 havildars, and 504 rank and file.

21st N. I.—Colonel G. F. Beville, commanding, Lieut.-Colonel C. D. P. Payne, Major C. F. Echalaz, Lieutenants T. R. A. G. Montgomery (Officiating Quartermaster), C. A. Kemball (Officiating Adjutant), and H. G. B. Raitt.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Major Fraser Hore, (in command), Major Wyer, Captain Roughton, (Acting Adjutant); Captains Baird, Brown, Freeborn, and Forbes; Lieutenants Jefferies, English, Place, Stead, and Nicholson; 26 sergeants, 3 buglers, 190 rank and file. Total 331.

Early yesterday morning at seven o'clock, in accordance with the arrangements made by Messrs. Lund and Blockley a series of 195 bellringers musical changes was rung by the mechanism fitted for such celebrations on twelve of the sixteen clocks-bells in the University (Rajabhai) Tower.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sutlej, Captain A. H. Johnson, will sail to-day for Marseilles with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Dickinson
Mrs Looh
Mr M J White
Mr F C Berry
Mr J Rogers
Mrs A Collings and infant
Mrs John Sullivan
Mr J C Orr
Mrs B A Blacker
Nawabzada Nasarullah Khan
Mrs Reid and infant
Mr J Barrows
Mr Oldham
Mr R N Mant
The Rev W W Bailey

FOR BRINDISI.

Rev J H Blunt
Mr A Anderson
Mr H Adamson
Mr A Monies
Mr A W Chapman
Mr A Keyser
Mr E McCollum

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr W M Macaulay
Mr Wardrop
Mr C G Robinson
Mr and Mrs Kensington
Mr F D Parker
T R H The Duke & Duchess of Connaught
Lord and Lady Downe
Dr Scott
Mr and Mrs Witham
Mrs Nightingale
Lieut G B Hodgson
Mr J Gribble
Mr Lowing
Mr M R Wyer
Mr Pickering Clark
Mr J A Shepherd

FOR VENICE.

Mr J B Lyall
Mr J M Drennan
Mr Alberto de Souza Larcher

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s. s. Venetia, Capt. A. B. Daniell, sailing on 2nd June.

FOR LONDON.

Mr H Saunders
Mrs Skull and 2 children
Rev Hector Macduff
Mr John Stark

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Brandt.

By the s.s. Gwalior, Capt. P. Harris, sailing on 9th June:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr Short
Mr and Mrs E W Stoney

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr H V M Phillips

FOR VENICE.—Major and Mrs J R Byng

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As far as one can hear, after an existence of three months, with two meetings only held, the executive committee of our Bombay International Exhibition find themselves with a president come and gone, no secretary, two members left or leaving the country for six months, and although twenty-five lakhs of rupees are guaranteed no sufficient funds immediately available. To start an undertaking of this kind with the Government guarantee of five lakhs only is absurd. It is reported that a meeting is shortly to be held, at which the decision of Government as to the site is to be made known, and instructions to be given for the preparation of plans for the buildings. To assist him in this work it was understood that Mr. Marzban would visit Antwerp and London, where exhibitions are being held this year. His name does not, however, appear amongst the list of passages engaged in this or the next mail-steamer. Altogether the scheme does not seem to advance, and I think I express the opinion of the majority of the subscribers to the guarantee fund, when I urge that reporters of the public press should be present at the meetings of the committee, that we may be made acquainted with the progress of a work in the success of which we are one and all so much interested.

Also the same rule should apply to members leaving the country as applies in the Port Trust and Chamber of Commerce; their resignation should be obligatory, and others willing and able to give their time should be elected in their stead.

A GUARANTOR.

Bombay, May 25.

THE FOREST TRIBES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Bhugut" has argued the cause of the forest tribes effectively. His letter will deservedly attract attention and evoke sympathy for those whose cause he pleads. By all means let the real grievances of the wild tribes and the ryots who live within, and on the outskirts of, forest reserves be redressed by timely concessions and liberal treatment. But let those who at first sight may be disposed to condemn the forest policy of the day as grasping, narrow-minded, and oppressive bear in mind that it may be one thing to stop, by the free grant or restoration of valued privileges, the honest complaints of the jungle tribes, and that it may be quite another matter to silence the clamorous demands of those who, living in trade centres, remote from forest lands, and having no special claims to be supplied *gratis* with any description of forest produce, yet seek to enrich themselves under cover of the privileges granted to those who alone stand in need of them.

The one is, or may be, a genuine cry of distress, which needs to be met by prompt removal of vexatious and unnecessary restrictions. The other, if I am right in my surmise as to the source from which it springs, is a spurious cry, which clearly requires, not sympathy, but repression. Concessions which will satisfy every legitimate want of the jungle folk themselves will not necessarily appease well-to-do agitators, numerous and probably influential, who habitually trade and fatten on the privileges of the poor. This is an aspect of the case which should not be altogether ignored. The great difficulty in dealing with forest privileges is to ensure the full enjoyment of the privileges by those for whose benefit alone they are granted, while preventing abuse by outsiders who have no claim to such consideration.

In tracts like Kanara, where the population is scanty, and the wealth of forest produce practically inexhaustible, Government is—and can well afford to be—extremely liberal in the granting of privileges to the inhabitants of the jungles. In such districts there is, and ought to be, no friction, and, except in the neighbourhood of the larger towns, privileges are probably seldom abused. But it is obvious that the same liberality would be impossible in the more thickly populated parts of the Presidency, where the natural forest lands are, from long neglect and wasteful use, comparatively denuded. Stricter protection and greater care in checking abuses of privilege are, in these cases, evidently necessary. It may seem a very mean thing, unworthy of a scientific department with high aims (a department with which, I may state, I have no connection), to prevent a poor ignorant peasant from picking for his own use, or for petty sale and barter, a few sticks and leaves. But what if the trade of large towns and villages comes to be supplied, to the serious loss of the State, by the abuse of such privileges? What if unscrupulous traders employ the jungle tribes, under shelter of privilege, to ravage the forests, to fill their yards and godowns with firewood and other jungle produce, to which they, the traders, have no right, except on payment of the usual seignorage fees? Such abuses must clearly be stopped even at the risk of some interference with the daily comfort of those under cover of whose privileges they have become possible. And in the event of the detection and repression of such abuses, who will be the loudest in complaining of unjust interference with the rights of the down-trodden forest tribes? The tribes themselves, or the baffled traders? I may be wrong, but I think the view of the case I have endeavoured to put is worth serious consideration by all interested in the subject before drawing hasty conclusions as to the results of the present forest administration as affecting the condition of the jungle tribes. Let the public, while lending a ready ear to real grievances, be careful, before pronouncing judgment, to discriminate between what may be a genuine appeal from those who deserve sympathy and kindly treatment, and what may be, in all likelihood, only the spurious agitation of disappointed speculators.

May 23. FIDELIS.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

THE INDIAN PRINCES.

On May 5, Mr. Paleston asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether Her Majesty's Government proposed to give official recognition, as in the case of the Australian colonies, to the conspicuous loyalty of the native princes and chiefs in India who had offered men and money to the Indian Government for the protection of the country against foreign aggression.

Mr. Gladstone.—I have made inquiries of my noble friend the Secretary of State, and I understand that he has, by command of the Queen, desired the Viceroy to convey to the native princes and chiefs of India Her Majesty's warm impression of their friendly and loyal conduct. (Hear, hear.)

M. OLLIVIER PAIN.

Mr. J. H. M'Carthy asked on 17th inst. whether the statement was true that attempts were being made in the Soudan to capture M. Olivier Pain.

The Marquis of Hartington said that he was not aware that the facts were as stated with regard to M. Pain, or with regard to the reward said to have been offered. The proceedings had not received the attention of Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. M'Carthy asked whether the Government would hold an inquiry into the case.

The Marquis of Hartington replied that no information had been received from Sir E. Baring on the subject, and that no instructions had been given by the British Government to countenance the arrest of M. Pain.

Mr. O'Kelly asked whether the noble lord would undertake to give orders that the offer of the reward should be withdrawn.

The Marquis of Hartington.—I am not aware that the reward has been offered. If the hon. member wants any information on the subject he had better give notice of a question to the noble lord the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs with regard to it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. O'Conner asked whether any such reward as this could be paid out of the Army fund, or whether it would be paid out of the secret service money.

The Marquis of Hartington said he did not think that any such payment could be made a charge against the Army fund. (Hear, hear.)

THE BENGAL CAVALRY.

Mr. J. K. Cross, in reply to Dr. Cameron, said:—The Government of India has been asked by telegram whether the 6th Bengal Cavalry has ever been free from glanders, or whether glanders has again broken out. The 6th Bengal Cavalry is the regiment of which one troop was glandered in Egypt during the campaign of 1882, and it is the regiment to which was imputed the infection of the 7th Dragoon Guards. The report asked for in March 1883, arrived in June of that year, and is at the service of my hon. friend. The deceased officer, Major Logan, had nothing to do with the 6th Bengal Cavalry; he belonged to the 7th Bengal Infantry. No cavalry horses were on board the ship in which he returned to India; and he died about two months after landing. Sir Anthony Howe, the Surgeon-General of Her Majesty's Forces in India, having investigated the case, reported that, in his opinion, Major Logan's death was not due to glanders. Though the Government instituted inquiry no case of a native having contracted glanders could be traced. The pay of a salutri is thirty-eight rupees a month.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER QUESTION

THE ARBITRATION PROPOSALS.

IN the House of Commons on May 4, Mr. Gladstone, having made a statement regarding the suppression of the *Bosphore Egyptien*, made the following announcement with reference to the arbitration proposals in connection with the Penjdeh incident:—Now, Sir, with regard to the more important question—the correspondence with Russia—I am glad to say that the impediments which have presented themselves to the friendly prosecution of that correspondence appear to us to have been removed. (Loud cheers.) The state of the case is this—that the two Governments agree together to provide means for any settlement which may be needful of differences between them arising out of the engagement at Penjdeh, the British Government agreeing with the Government of Russia that they do not desire to see gallant officers on either side put upon their trial. (Cheers.) For this purpose they are ready to refer to the judgment of the Sovereign of a friendly State any difference which may be found to exist in regard to the interpretation of the agreement between the two Cabinets of the 16th of March, with a view to the settlement of the matter in a mode consistent with the honour of both States, and they trust that no difficulties will occur as to the details of this reference which in principle is agreed on. (Cheers.) The two Governments are prepared, under these circumstances, to resume at once their communications in London on the main points of the line for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier—the details of the line to be examined and traced upon the spot in conformity with the conditions which were provided for in the Commission appointed for that purpose. This negotiation, of which it would be quite premature for me to anticipate the results, will be much facilitated as regards Her Majesty's Government by the more full and exact knowledge which, since the meeting at Rawul Pindi, they have obtained of the views of the Ameer with regard to the points of the Afghan frontier, and likewise by the valuable topographical information which has reached the India Office. I may also say, on another point of interest, that the Russian Government have expressed their willingness to consider the question as to the removal of the Russian outposts when the Commissioners meet. (Hear, hear.) I cannot speak yet with regard to the time of the presentation of the papers, but if matters proceed as I hope they will there need be no long delay in their presentation. (Cheers.)

SIR S. Northcote—May I ask the right hon. gentleman what is the precise point that is to be referred to arbitration between the Powers? (Cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone—I put down the words which I intended to use. I am anxious to be very accurate on the subject. They are these:—"To refer to the Sovereign of a friendly State any difference which may be found to exist with regard to the interpretation of the agreement between the two Cabinets of the 16th of March," that is, the agreement with regard to the advancing or attacking, on the one side, or on the other "with a view to the settlement of the matter in a mode consistent with the honour of both States." I trust that no difficulty may arise. (Hear, hear.)

SIR M. Hicks-Beach.—May I ask whether, under these circumstances, which appear to differ materially from those under which the Prime Minister made his important statement to the House the other night, Her Majesty's Government propose to proceed with the Vote of Credit to-night, and whether the House may not have further time to consider the matter?

Mr. Gladstone.—No, Sir, this process is still going on, and we must not assume things which have not happened. (Cheers.) In consequ

peace have hitherto been almost exclusively at the expense of England."

The correspondent adds that diplomatic circles consider that England has distinctly receded, and that the moral effect in Asia of Russia's diplomatic victory will be considerable.

A Berlin correspondent says that the whole independent German press speaks of the compromise as a complete surrender on the part of Mr. Gladstone, and refuses to believe that a peace secured on such terms can be lasting. The correspondent adds that on May 4 the Emperor granted another long audience to Prince Bismarck, the subject of the discussion being the Anglo-Russian conflict.

A Copenhagen correspondent says that Russia has privately asked the King of Denmark if he would be willing to accept the position of arbitrator in the dispute with England, and that his Majesty has consented if he is also asked by this country.

The *Standard* of May 8 says:—We understand that no serious difficulty is expected to arise on the negotiations between the two Governments with regard to the delimitation of the Afghan frontier. The English Government desire, however, that Russia should enter into distinct and definite engagement not to advance beyond the frontier. It is said, however, that Russia desires to reserve to herself a certain degree of liberty with regard to the future, and that this point is likely to prove the most serious question in the negotiations. Much significance is attached to the Conservative benches to the statement by Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice on May 7 as to the date of the message requesting Sir Peter Lumsden's return. The fact that the Russian despatch, agreeing to the principle of arbitration, was received on May 3, and the instructions to the British Commissioner sent on the following day, is construed by many members as indicating that the recall of Sir Peter Lumsden formed part of the agreement between the two Governments. It is stated that among the principal causes which have operated to produce a change in the attitude of the English Government towards Russia is the receipt of a report from Sir Donald Stewart, the Commander-in-Chief in India, to the effect that the Indian Army could not as a matter of prudence undertake a expedition to Herat until the railway iscompleted to the Pishin Valley, which, it is now ascertained, will not be done in less than three years. Penjdeh, according to information transmitted from Teheran, is now occupied with a small Russian force with three guns. The telegraph line has been completed to a point 120 miles beyond Askabad, where there is at present a lull in the Russian preparations.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says that, in spite of the confident tone prevailing on the Bourse, and in diplomatic and journalistic circles there as to the preservation of peace, he has it on unimpeachable authority that in the highest circles in Berlin this hopeful feeling is by no means shared. The last word as to the question of peace or war has not yet been spoken. England, it is considered, has gone to the utmost extreme in the way of concession, her yielding disposition being here attributed to the incompleteness of her military preparations. But whether peace shall be maintained or war break out at any moment is believed to depend wholly on the moderation of Russia, and in that there is very little confidence. While there is no British army within several hundred miles of Herat, Russia is uninterruptedly pushing up her troops from the Trans-Caucasus and massing them at Merv, so that within three or four weeks her forces close to the debated ground will have been doubled or trebled. If England concentrates a sufficient military force within striking distance, or at the nearest point open to her, Russia, it is believed, will then find it expedient to come to a peaceful settlement; but if the British Government, trusting to the moral influence of the Power which has never given a pledge that it has not broken, relax their military preparations, then, in the judgment of the best informed authorities in Germany, the most awful and terrible disappointment in store for Mr. Gladstone.

THE PENJDEH AFFAIR.

A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that General Komaroff's chief of the Staff, Colonel Zakrejefski, has arrived in the Russian capital. He declares that the fight on the Afghan frontier on March 30 was inevitable owing to the "insolence" of the Afghans having become insupportable. He, moreover, accuses the English officers of having incited the Afghans to adopt the defiant attitude which they assumed. A Vienna correspondent of the same paper says that, according to news from Cabul published by the Persian papers, the Ameer, immediately after his return from Rawul Pindi, informed his Ministers that if peace were maintained he would make it his first duty to fortify the entire Russo-Afghan frontier.

THE WAR PREPARATIONS.

Orders were given on May 6 to all the responsible officials concerned in the preparations in England to in no way relax their efforts in completing the equipment of the ships contracted for as cruisers, transports, and gun-boats.

The War Office has accepted the services of a large number of militia officers who have qualified themselves for service with the regular army, and who have volunteered their services with the various territorial regiments. In cases where vacancies were not open in the line regiments to which their respective militia regiments were attached, the officers have been appointed to other regiments either to bring them up to their full establishment or to take the place of those killed or wounded in the Soudan.

It has been decided by the authorities at the War Office to raise at once the strength of all depôts with both battalions serving abroad; and with this object instructions were issued to increase each to six colour-sergeants, eighteen sergeants, twenty corporals, and 360 privates. The non-commissioned officers now in excess of the establishment serving at the depôts are to be absorbed, and the vacancies filled in the fore gn battalions forthwith.

Orders were issued on May 9 for the embarcation of the men of the First Class Army Reserve of the undermentioned regiments for India. From Gravesend for Bombay, in the troop freight-ship Kaisar-i-Hind, May 14:—2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, two officers, 163 non-commissioned officers and men, and one officer 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, from the depôt at Newcastle-on-Tyne; 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, 301 non-commissioned officers and men, with two officers of the 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment and 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, from Newcastle-on-Tyne; 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, 113 men from Burnley, under charge of two officers North Staffordshire Regiment and 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment; 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, one officer and 155 non-commissioned officers and men from Preston, under charge of two officers 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment. From Portsmouth for Bombay, in the troop freight-ship Duke of Devonshire, May 14:—2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, from Warwick, 53 non-commissioned officers and men, under charge of one officer 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment: 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment from York, 278 non-commissioned officers and men, under charge of two officers 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry and 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment; 1st Battalion Border Regiment, from Carlisle, 93 non-commissioned officers and men under charge of two officers 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade and 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment. From Portsmouth, for Calcutta, in the troop freight-ship Pelican, May 14:—2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, from Warrington, two officers and 197 non-commissioned officers and men.

RUSSIA AND THE DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg*, commenting upon the recent debates in the British Parliament, says:—"We note with satisfaction that the military question has been kept clear of the discussion, and that the negotiations are now replaced on the basis of the real interests of the two Powers in Central Asia. We cannot say more to-day, for the mail bearing the latest communications from the British Cabinet is hourly expected at St. Petersburg, and we believe that the Imperial Government will lose no time in making the real state of things known through its official organ. It will then be possible to pronounce an opinion with proper knowledge of the facts. Meanwhile, we may observe that Monday's debate in the House of Commons brought out more than one characteristic fact; and the most characteristic of all was the declaration of the British Premier regarding the views of the Ameer, whence it results that there are in London and elsewhere people more Afghan than the Ameer himself and ready to claim territory for Abdur Rahman which the latter does not want. Mr. Gladstone has insisted upon the vote of credit for 11,000,000*l.*, and the efforts of the Opposition to obtain the adjournment were fruitless. The credit was passed by a feeble majority, it is true, and after an undertaking from the Premier that the House should have an opportunity of discussing the policy of the Government with better information on May 14—a discussion which, he declared, the Government had no reason to fear. We hope that Mr. Gladstone may succeed in appeasing an agitation which has no reasonable cause. Russia can await the result with the same calmness that she has hitherto displayed."

THE TRANS-CASPIAN RAILWAY.

The *Novoe Vremya* reports that the Trans-Caspian railway is about to be extended through Askhabad, Kaakha, and Merv to Bourdalinsk on the Amou Daria, a distance of 765 versts, making a total length from Mikhailovsk, on the Caspian, of 1,000 versts. Of the continuation now decided upon, the first two sections to Askhabad and to Kaakha, 345 versts, are to be ready in the rough this autumn; the continuation to Merv, 180 versts, next spring; and the remaining 240 versts in the following summer. The cost per verst is estimated at 10,000 roubles, exclusive of rails or rolling-stock. One million eight hundred thousand poods of rails from the Government stocks are already ordered.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE CABUL ENVOY.

Considerable significance was attached by the home papers to the resignation of our Cabul Envoy, which the Indian Foreign Office announced, was attributable solely to domestic reasons. The *Globe* writes:—The resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Mahomed Afzul Khan, C.S.I., and the appointment of Mirza Attaullah, Khan Sirdar Bahadur and Russaldar Major of the 10th Bengal Cavalry, to represent British interests at the Cabul Court, is a most important event in the present political situation. Colonel Afzul Khan is well known both in England and in India as a most loyal servant of the British Government. He came to England with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and by his simplicity of manner and his loyal character gained numerous friends in this country. A member of one of the most noble families in Cabul, he is much respected among his own countrymen, and his distinguished military services during the Indian Mutiny have secured for him a high reputation as a brave soldier. But why has he resigned? Sirdar Afzul Khan's political views on Central Asian politics are well known. He was opposed to the abandonment of Candahar, and while favourable to the interests of the ex-Ameer, Yakoob Khan, he loyally maintained that if Ameer Abdul Rahman was to be kept true to British interests it must be by thoroughgoing support from the Indian Government. How firmly he fought Lord Ripon on the question of subsidy, and how he insisted upon firmness of attitude on the part of the Indian Government, will never be known. But his resignation at the present juncture of affairs shows that he is far from satisfied with the policy of the Liberal Administration. His successor is a native officer of little or no importance. The Russaldar Major of the 10th Bengal Cavalry and a member of the Third Class of the Order of Merit of British India, Mirza Attaullah did good service in the Indian Mutiny, but he is, as far as we can ascertain, not a member of any leading family.

BURNING OF THE JAPANESE VILLAGE.

On May 2 a fire broke out in Messrs. Spiers and Pond's still-room, in the annexe of the "Japanese Village," at Knightsbridge. A woman who was sweeping out the exhibition discovered the fire and gave the alarm. Immediately, on finding what was the matter, the Japanese living in the place turned out, and, fluding the fire to be beyond their powers to cope with, they summoned help and began to leave. Fortunately efficient succour was at hand, for the Knightsbridge Barracks are just opposite. The bugle was promptly sounded there, and a large body of Life Guards mustered in fatigue uniform. Crossing to the village, they took the first measures which suggested themselves to stay the fire until the fire brigade should arrive. They also assisted the flying Japanese to save their personal belongings, and rendered other needful services with great zeal and alacrity. Meanwhile the fire spread with alarming rapidity. By the time the fire brigade arrived it had got a firm hold of the village, which was constructed of the most combustible materials—framings of light wood and lattice-work, cloth, paper, &c.,—while a good deal of the handicrafts carried on within it had also for their materials stuffs of a kind that quickly caught fire. Unhappily, there was a difficulty in getting water from the mains at sufficient pressure, and thus the efforts of the firemen were greatly neutralised, and the fire enabled to get beyond bounds. By the time sufficient water was procured the village had been completely destroyed. Even the top floors of the mansion in front of it were ruined; indeed, it was only the concrete flooring of these mansions which saved the entire building from destruction. The loss, so far as the village is concerned, is estimated at about 15,000*l.*, including stock; and the loss in respect of Humphreys' Mansions and buildings in front is reckoned roughly at 20,000*l.* In the former case there are insurances for about 7,000*l.*, and in the latter case the loss is all covered by insurance. The women and children of the village were received by Mr. Alexander, in Aubrey House, and the men in Knightsbridge Barracks; and they will be put into two empty houses in the Brompton Road which have been secured for the purpose. It is intended to rebuild the village, and again open the exhibition, which, it is hoped, will be accomplished in the space of a few weeks. The "village" consisted of five streets of houses and shops, constructed by Japanese, a number of whom, about one hundred, had been brought from their native country to the exhibition where they worked at their various trades during the hours in which it was open to the public. The exhibition was organised by Mr. Taunaker Buhicrosan, who is said to be a European who settled in Japan and married a Japanese wife. A report that the fire was attended by loss of life has proved to be true. While labourers were removing the *débris* they found beneath a ruined staircase, which led to the private apartments of the Japanese, the body of a young Japanese man. It was supposed that while the deceased was descending the stairs they gave way beneath a falling girder, and he was buried under the masonry.

INDIAN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Economist*, writing from Bombay on the 10th of April, said:—The London money market has, for the present, other projects to occupy its attention, and the Nagpur-Bengal line cannot be floated under existing circumstances. Even the schemes already approved for extending the State railway system are reduced to fragments. Westward, the course of State construction has taken its flight, and our administrators have suddenly become painfully conscious of the gap in our communications on the north-western frontier of India. A study of this part of India's defences will be instructive. Between the Rajputana system (which is a continuation of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India line) and the Indus Valley State Railway stretch the vast deserts of Rajputana. From Pahlanpur *viâ* Deesa, to Hyderabad, a short link would place the resources of the Bombay Presidency at the disposal of the Scinde frontier officers, but the Suakim-Berber railway will not pass through a more inhospitable region that which this line would traverse. The large garrisons of Northern India, and the supplies of the Ferozepur arsenal, can only find their way in dribblets along the extended line of our frontier by a single line of railway, which, as far as Sukkur, lies not merely on the eastern bank of the Indus, but on the Indian side of the Jhelum, Cuenab, the Ravee, and other great physical obstructions. The important frontier posts at Dera Ghazee Khan and Dera-Ismail Khan lie far beyond the service of our railway system. Between the Bolan and Khyber passes there is not a single pass into India which is adequately supported, whether by railroad or by good metalled road. In short, the policy of masterly inactivity in frontier politics has far too long guided the administration of our military public works on this side of our western frontier. Lord Ripon had already, on paper, recognized this defect, and it was not to be expected that Lord Dufferin would, for a single day, ignore it in action. A great gap in our system of communication exists between Peshawar and Jacobabad, and measures have been taken to fill up the gap without further delay. Thus, the railway schemes in Central India are temporarily reduced to fragments, and although the lines now projected are as much "protective" as the Bundelkhand lines, yet the enemy in view is not famine, but the foreign foe. But whatever the future may bring, be it war or famine, or both, the sinews of the Empire have visibly strengthened in the piping years of the late administration. There has lately been afforded an instance of the saving efficacy of railway communication. In some of the southern districts of the Bengal Presidency, the last harvest was so deficient as to recall the symptoms of the last great famine. But the position of affairs in 1885 was materially different from that which obtained in 1878. Railway communication with the famine tract had been established, and private trade did the rest. In most parts of India the crops of last year were good, and within a few weeks of the alarm being sounded grain in the threatened tract fell to a point which was well below the famine price. Government have opened a few public works to draw off the population, and the next harvest will be awaited almost without anxiety. What our railway systems have effected in view of famine they will be able to ensure in view of a foreign foe. The resources of India are under far greater control in 1885 than they were in 1880, and if Russia expects that the first shock of her arms will bring the fabric of a united Indian Empire about the heads of the Indian Government she will find her mistake.

REPORTED HOME RULE MEASURE OF IRELAND.

A report that the Government will shortly introduce a measure of local self-government for Ireland which will abolish the Lord-Lieutenancy is (a Dublin correspondent says) attracting much attention amongst the Irish people, and the report is referred to by the newspapers of the different parties to-day. It is stated in the *Freeman's Journal* that whether the scheme be of such a comprehensive character as that foreshadowed or not, there is a *coup* in contemplation by the Cabinet which should events be favourable to its execution. The irritation caused among Ministers by what has transpired of their intended surprise is sufficient evidence that the information is accurate in the main. It is added that the statement made in the *Standard* that a Bill is to be introduced is not correct. The impending proposals will take the form of a scheme of which the outline will be sketched by the Premier as forming the lines of legislation which the Government will introduce if they are in office next session. The *Irish Times* points out that both Mr. Gladstone and Sir Charles Dilke have announced at earlier periods of the session that the Government have in preparation a measure of local government for Ireland. It would be a shrewd political stroke to spring such a scheme on the eve of a general election to appease the Irish vote which is to return doubled or trebled in parliamentary strength. As to the abolition of the Viceroyalty, the *Irish Times* says that it would greatly reconcile Irishmen to a change in regard to the office if it were to be replaced by a proper and sufficiently visible and personal representation of royalty in Ireland. The Dublin *Express* says that everything points to the existence of some surreptitious agreement between Mr. Parnell and the Government, and it does not see the slightest improbability in the rumoured measure. Of this, it continues, we may be sure, that if English public opinion does not watch our Ministry with a jealous eye, if the parliamentary Opposition are not true to themselves and true to the real interests of the country, the fruits of those secret compacts between the Government and the Parnellite party will not be long in coming to the light, or long in getting themselves realized in actual legislation.

THE SKIN.—The Glory of Woman, the Pride of Man.—It sont ins the delicate lines of beauty, and constitutes all that we term "Loveliness," yet how many thousands have their skins blemished by the use of coloured and impure soaps. The Albion milk and sulphur soap is the purest of all soaps and from its purifying and refreshing action upon the skin is most suitable for hot climates. It removes all skin irritation. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. Sold in tablets by all Chemists, Agents for Bombay, Treacher and Co.

THE TAKING OF KHARTOUM.

THE military correspondent of the *Daily News* at Dongola writes—Two men arrived here yesterday (April 11), whose story throws some fresh light on the capture of Khartoum. They were soldiers in Gordon's army, taken at the time and sold as slaves, but who ultimately escaped. Their names are Said Abdullah and Jacoob Mahomet. I will let them tell their own history. After stating that they were taken first to Omdurman subsequently to the capture of Khartoum, were then stolen by Arabs and sold to two Kabbabash merchants, and afterwards escaped from Aboudom to Debbah, from which place they had reached Dongola, they went on to relate the doings of Farig Pacha previously to the taking of Khartoum. I have given you some account of his story by telegraph, and it has been partly made familiar substantially through other channels. They continued: "That night Khartoum was delivered into the hands of the rebels. It fell through the treachery of the accursed Farig Pacha, the Circassian, who opened the gate. May he never reach Paradise! May Shaytan take possession of his soul! But it was Kismet. The gate was called 'Bouri.' It was on the Blue Nile. We were on guard near, but did not see what was going on. They attacked and fought desperately at the gate. Twelve of us were killed and twenty-two retreated to a high room, where we were taken prisoners. And now came the ending. The Christian Effendina (the crescent was destined no more to wave over the Palace; nor would the strains of the hymn of his highness the Effendina be heard any more at evening within Khartoum. Blood was to flow in her streets, in her dwellings, in her very mosque, and on the Kenisch of the Narsira.

"'A cry arose, 'To the Palace! to the Palace!' A wild and furious band rushed towards it, but they were resisted by the black troops, who fought desperately. They knew there was no mercy for them, and that even were their lives spared they would be enslaved, and the state of the slave, the perpetual bondage with hard taskmasters, is worse than death. Slaves are not treated well, as you think; heavy chains are round their ankles and middle, and they are lashed for the least offence till blood flows. We had fought for the Christian Pacha and for the Turks, and we knew that we should receive no mercy. We, the party I was with, could not help being taken prisoners. The house was set on fire. The fight raged, and the slaughter continued till the streets were slippery with blood. The rebels rushed onward to the Palace. We saw a mass rolling to and fro, but did not see Gordon Pacha killed. He met his fate as he was leaving the Palace near the large tree which stands on the esplanade. The Palace is not a stone's throw, or at any rate a gunshot distance, from the Austrian Consul's house. He was going in that direction to the magazine on the Kennisch, a long way off. We did not hear what became of his body, nor did we see his head. What we saw was cut; but we saw the head of the traitor Farig, who met with his deserts. We have heard that it was the blacks that ran away, and that the Egyptian soldiers fought well; that is not true. They were craven. Had it not been for them, in spite of the treachery of many within the town, the Arabs would not have got in, for we watched the traitors. And now fearful scenes took place in every house and building, in the large as well as in the small bazars. There were the same terrible scenes in the dwellings where the window-sills and door-lintels were painted azrek (*a*), where there had been many feasts and fantasias, where carpets had been spread in plenty, and where the walls were built of wahal and the roof built of dhoora stalk. Men were slain shrieking for mercy, when mercy was not in the hearts of our savage enemies. Women and children were killed for the sake of their jewels of gold and jewels of silver, of their bracelets, necklaces of precious stones, and carried off to be sold to the Bishareen merchants as slaves. Yes, those Ato women (*b*)—Egyptians and Circassians who wore the burko (*b*) over their faces, the rabtah and the turbah, (*c*) and the kurs (*b*) on their heads—ladies clad in silk and satin gibbehs and saltahs. (*d*) Mother and daughter alike were dragged off from their homes of comfort. These were widows, wives and daughters of Egyptian officers, some of whom had been killed with Hicks Pacha; wives and children of Egyptian merchants formerly rich, owning ships and mills, gardens and shops. These were sold afterwards, some for 340 thaleries or more, some for 250, according to age and good looks. And the poor black women already slaves, and their children, were taken off too. These were sold, too, for a hundred, eighty, or seventy thaleries. Their husbands and masters were slain before their eyes: and yet I hear it said there was no massacre at the taking of Khartoum! They lie who say so, and are in league with Mahomet Achmet. You must not believe all that men coming from Omdurman tell you. Mahomet Achmet and the Dervishes send you false reports of everything, and you believe their lies, laugh, and think fighting and spilling of blood continued till dohr, (*e*) till the sun rode high in the sky—red, yet darkened by smoke and dust. There was riot and clamour, hubbub and wrangling over spoil; carousing was heard till the hour of evening prayer. But the Muezzin was not called; neither were any prayers offered up at the mosque on that dark day in the annals of Khartoum. But the history of those scenes will not be written on its records; for all scrolls and papers and books in the archives were destroyed and scattered abroad. Yet the howling herd, possessed by afaseet and gin (*f*)—the screeching devils bespattered with blood—a swarming about in droves and bands, found not the plunder that they had been promised or had expected. Then they were exasperated. Their fury knew no bounds, and they sought out Farig Pacha; but he was with the Dervishes. He had presented himself to them as one deserving well of honour and rewards. Where is the hidden treasure of the Greek merchants and Bachaleers of Leontides and Georgio Themetrio? Yes, and of the Franchesi Marquét; of the Italian Michaelo? We know that you are acquainted with the secret hiding place. Where are all the thaleries of Marcopolo and of the German tailor Klein? We know that those that left Khartoum were unable to carry away their silver, and you know where it is hid.'

"The Dervishes, seeing the tumult, questioned him sharply and addressed him thus: 'The long-expected One, our Lord, desires to know where the English Pacha hid his wealth. We know he was very rich and every day paid large sums of money; this has not been concealed from our lord. Now therefore let us know, that we may bear him word where all the "fellues" (*g*) he gave the troops is hidden, so that we may put it into the treasury. Let him be bound and examined in the view chamber.'

"Then were the doors of the house where the Dervishes were, and the gates of the gardens outside—they were in the Jenesech—closed against the Arab soldiery, and they were driven out, though angry words and threats were loudly heard, Farig was now questioned, but he swore by Allah and by the souls of his fathers back to three generations that Gordon had no money, and that he knew of no hidden money or treasure. 'You lie,' cried the Dervishes. 'You wish after a while to come here, dig, and get it all for yourself.'

"'If the Inglezze had no money or silver, how did he make all those silver medals we have seen?'

"'Most of them are lead,' Farig replied, 'and he paid every one with paper.' 'It is false,' they replied, 'and now have a care; listen to what we are going to say to you. We are sure you know where the money lies concealed. We are not careful of your life, for you have betrayed the man whose salt you had eaten; you have been the servant of the infidel, and you have betrayed even him. Unless you unfold this secret of the buried treasure, you shall surely die.'

"But Farig, it is said—for we were not there—seeing that his end was approaching, that his words were not believed, assumed a proud and haughty bearing, and an attitude of defiance.

"'I care not,' he said, 'for your threats. I have told the truth, Allah knows. There is no money, neither is there treasure. You are magnoons (*h*) to suppose there is money; but if there were you would not divide it fairly among your followers—to every one his portion. You would keep it among yourselves. I have done a great deed. I have delivered to your lord and master the city, which you could never have taken without my help. You would have been beaten back from the trenches by the Inglezze, who, even now, await their time to punish you; and I have secrets regarding these, which, if I die, will die with me. I tell you again, there is no treasure, but you will rue the day if you kill me.'

"One among the Dervishes then stepped forward and struck him, bound as he was, in the mouth, telling him to cease his fool's prophecies; while another, incensed, rushed at him and struck him on the back of his neck with his two-edged sword, so that with one blow his head fell from his shoulders.

"So perished the arch-traitor—may his soul be afflicted! But as for Gordon Pacha, the magnanimous, may his soul be 'enjoying fuller knowledge!'

"I say nearly all the Egyptian men were slain in spite of their casting themselves down and praying for mercy. Farig Pacha's head was then carried off to Mahomet Achmet. We heard this when the Kordofan soldiers, who guarded us at the Dormas Gate, talked among themselves. We were there for some days; we saw nothing; but only heard what these soldiers told us. They said two steamers with English had come up and gone back.

"We have nothing more to tell you."

Farig Pacha was probably a Circassian, it was the name of the son of Berkook, founder of the Memlouk dynasty. The story of these men, as far as it goes, seems trustworthy. The Egyptians who have escaped declare that they alone fought, and that the blacks gave in; but nobody believes this.

(*a*) Blue.
(*b*) Face veil.
(*c*) Rabtah—Egyptian headdress of women, shewing them to be of the upper classes. Turbah—Embroided musiln. Kur—Gold or silver orn ment.
(*d*) Gibbehs and Saltahs—Cloaks and jackets.
(*e*) Noon.
(*f*) Afaseet and gin: *dl.* of afeet and ginnes—Evil spirits, goblins.
(*g*) Falluce—Pay.
(*h*) Magnoons—fools.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon Road London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 53 0	Rs. 56 0
Cuvee du Choix Champagne	„ 46 0	
Dry Klits	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0

From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ayen Champagne.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. ...	Rs. 32	0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 35 0	„ 37	0
Goldlack, extra	„ 40 0	„ 42	0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. Farmbanns, Durn, Mayence.

Leubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ ...
Hudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ...
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 4 0	„ ...

From Otto Prumm Mayence

Moselblumchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	„ ...	„ 15 0
Hochheimer	„ ...	„ 18 0
Braunoberger	„ 15 0	„ ...
Liebfraumilch	„ ...	„ 21 0
Bernacasteler-Rosenberg	„ ...	„ 21 0
Hudesheimer	„ 23 0	„ ...
Oberemmeier-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ 37 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

From Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.

Haut Sauterne	„ 21 0	...

CLARETS.

From Messrs H. & C. Balarresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Los Cagnus	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Lalite	„ 30 0	...

From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 14 0	...
Cru de Bearyre	„ 18 0	...
Chateau La Bogorce	„ 23 0	...

From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.

Medoc	Rs. 10 0	Rs.
St. Estephe	„ 12 0	„
Haut Canon	„ 13 0	„ 16 0

From J. Rosmer & Sohn—Wien.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	...
Carlowitz	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 17 0

BRANDY

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars		
M. & Spann	„ 24 0	...
Cognac, Gold label, blue capsules	„ 29 0	...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0	...

BURGUNDY.

From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin	„ 26 0	...

WHISKEY.

Bon Accord	Rs. 18 0	...
Finest Old Scotch Whiskey	„ 19 0	...

BEER.

	Per doz. pints.	
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 4	Rs 4 0
Pilsener Beer	„ 12	„ 3
Lager Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 8
Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ ...
Flower & Son's Ale	„ 4 12	„ 3 0

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 72 Pints	Rs. ...	Rs. 25 0
Vin Mar.sque „ 24 Bottles	„ ...	„ 0

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Italian Vermouth	„ 17 0	...
Do. do. Superior	„ 19 0	...
Do. do. Finest	„ 24 0	...
Red Genoa Gin per case of 15 bottles	„ ...	„ 6 0
Rose Italian Oil, (Pintes)	„ ...	„ 6 0
Do. do. Flints	„ ...	„ 5 0

Per Doz.

Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	Rs. 4 0
Do. do tins Barry's Brand	„ 5 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb. tin	0 11
Swiss Cheese in tins	per lb.	0 11

From L. Gradlek and Hantwig Gatha.

	Per tin	small tin
Truffel Leberwurst (Trunfled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ ...
Cervelatwurst (Grain Sausages)	„ 2 8	„ ...
Asparagus	„ 2 8	„ ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerraut	„ 1 4	„ 0 12
Gelberg	„ 0 14	„ ...
White Cabbage in Butter	„ 0 14	„ 0 10
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ 1 4	„ 0 12
Red do. do.	„ 1 4	„ 0 12

From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolpersbuttel.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
French Beans	„ ...	„ 0 9
French Bean	„ ...	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans	„ ...	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 0
Young Green Peas	„ ...	„ 1 0
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ ...	„ 1 0

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions ex copted) &c., will be executed.

Mofussil orders must be accompanied by a remit ance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 1st May, 1885.

ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

A NICE SHAPED fashionable LANDAULETTE, a cee spring canoe shape PHAETON, square and canoe shape LANDAUS, Derby VICTORIA, canoe shape PHAETON, Stanhope PHAETON, and many other VICTORIAS for sale.

MANOCKJEE COWASJEE,
Coachbuilder.

50, Kalbadevi-road, opposite Post Office.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies Hotelkeepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of he public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway ation Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the particular stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native Languages at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bampfylde Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

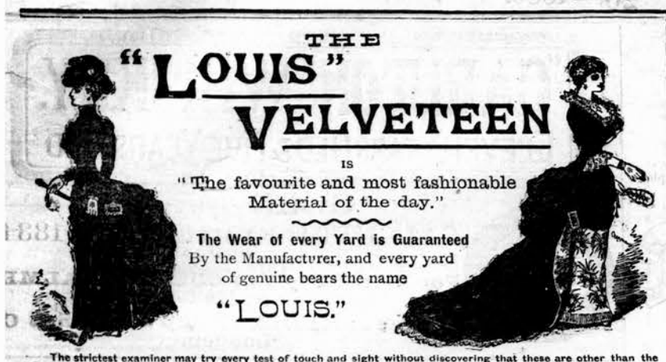
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Spec



THE
"LOUIS" VELVETEEN
IS
"The favourite and most fashionable Material of the day."

The Wear of every Yard is Guaranteed
By the Manufacturer, and every yard of genuine bears the name
"LOUIS."

The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the Genoa velvets which they so closely resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the fast woven pile enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, which would ruin real velvets at four times the price. For Costumes and Trimmings it is unequalled, and in fact for all purposes in which Silk Velvet may be used we specially recommend the "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN. FOR HOUSE DECORATIONS & UPHOLSTERY THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

Is most effectual, both on account of its durability and beautiful appearance, and is admirably suited for Curtains, Table Covers, Screens, Sofa Cushions, and for covering Bookshelves, Brackets, &c., &c. For NEEDLEWORK also this Velveteen offers great advantages, as it can be procured in so many shades, and is easy to work upon—soft, rich, velvety, and durable. The "LOUIS" VELVETEEN offers a most useful material for artistic decorating at little cost.

EVERY YARD OF THE GENUINE BEARS THE NAME "LOUIS."

DEPOTS IN ENGLAND:—
LONDON: 2, CAREY LANE, E.C. MANCHESTER: 15, MAJOR STREET.

STONE'S GINGER WINE

STIMULATING, INVIGORATING.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD FOR OVER TWO CENTURIES.

SHIPPED BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NUBIAN

LIQUID WATERPROOF
Blacking
Self-Shining. No Brushes Required.

Applied with a sponge attached to cork. Gives an instantaneous, brilliant, and elastic polish, which lasts a week in wet or dry weather. Does not injure leather nor soil the clothing. For all kinds of Boots, Shoes, and leather goods.

NUBIAN METAL POLISH Produces without labour an instantaneous polish on Brass, Copper, Britannia Metal, and Harness Accoutrements, &c. Application simple, effect lasting.

NUBIAN JAPAN BLACKING In stone bottles. For daily household use. Gives a brilliant polish.

NUBIAN PLATE POWDER, for Silver ware. NUBIAN HARNESS OIL & POLISH COMBINED, in stone bottles. NUBIAN PET BOOT POLISH, for Ladies' use only. Our goods obtainable everywhere.

THE NUBIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 8 & 9, Hosier Lane, LONDON, ENGLAND.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE

CURES: *FEVERS, Paroxysmal, Continued & Dengue; RHEUMATISM, SUNSTROKE, WINDSTROKE, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA.*

TRADE MARK

CURES: *AGUE, Ardent and Dengue FEVERS, CRAMP, COLIC, SNAKE BITES, GOUT, NEURALGIA, & PRICKLY HEAT.*

TRADE MARK

Sold everywhere in Bottles at 12 Annas; Rs. 1/8, Rs. 2/8, Rs. 6, & Rs. 10.

Full particulars as to use, &c., are published in this and the other leading Indian Papers on the 1st of every month.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT FOR ALL INDIA AND THE ASIATIC EMPIRE,
F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD, N.W.P.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay

MOËT & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES
SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.

PER DOZEN. CREDIT.		PER DOZEN. CASH.
Rs. 58.	SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE EXTRA SUPERIOR MOËT & CHANDON ÉPERNAY.	Rs. 55.
	AND	
PER DOZEN. CREDIT.	WHITE DRY SPARKLING SILLERY MOËT & CHANDON ÉPERNAY	PER DOZEN. CASH.
Rs. 52.		Rs. 49.8.

The produce of Messrs. MOËT & CHANDON'S Vineyards of over 2,000 acres in the most renowned districts of Champagne.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),
For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

GLENLIVET WHISKY
REGISTERED TRADE MARK—
"GLENLIVET."

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that "GLENLIVET" is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Destillery in Glenlivet, and they espectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY
CUTLER PALMER & CO.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR MAY,
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
CALENDAR May 1885.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to places by Steamer and Dak.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Table of distances on the Bolan Road.
Tanga Dâks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
Coast Routes to and near Bombay to Goa.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhowmuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore, and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Chilian, Tanna, Coorla, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North-Eastern Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co. Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Archor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Campagine Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Arrungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattyawar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Musalipatam *via* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Panjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Massoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasaoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahou (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggry Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
Scale of PALANQUIN FARES.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.	MADRAS	Higginbotham & Co., and Gran Bros.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.	LONDON	G. Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, udgate, Circus E. C., Proctor & Co., 128, Oxford-street.
CALLIAN	Railway Station.		
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dossai		
DEOLALEE	Carsetjee Dossabhoy.		
ALLAHABAD	Railway Station.		

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
A FEW SECOND-HAND ONES,
FOR SALE OR HIRE

At advantageous prices with a view of making room for new goods shortly expected.

The above INSTRUMENTS have all been put in perfect order by our Pianoforte Foreman and are offered at the following prices: —

PIANOFORTES at Rs. 175, 225, 275, 300, 375, 400, and 450.

HARMONIUMS at Rs. 90, 140, 180, 210, to Rs. 850. The latter has 22 stops and two keyboards and is admirably suited for the Church. } Also on the hire purchase-system.

AT
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO THE CLOCK-TOWER.
SOLE AGENTS: MARCKS & Co., Ld.

COMPLETE MEDICINES CHEST.
TO FAMILIES AND UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.

DR. JAYNE'S
HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES
ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

THEY HAVE BEEN TRIED FOR UPWARDS OF 40 YEARS, AND FOUND SAFE, SIMPLE, AND EFFECTIVE.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT
Will give relief from Cough, Cold, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis and Weak Chest.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE
Is exceedingly beneficial in Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague in Children, Debility, and Sick Headache.

JAYNE'S SPECIFIC FOR TAPE-WORM
Destroys this troublesome animal.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM
Is a pleasant, safe, and certain remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus Colic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, want of Appetite, and inability to Sleep.

JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE
Is highly efficient in curing Swellings, Ulcers, Cancerous and other Tumours, Goitre Bronchocele, Enlargement of Liver, Spleens, Kidneys, &c.

JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE
Never fails to cure speedily ordinary Fevers and Ague.

JAYNE'S LINIMENT OR COUNTRY-IRRITANT
Is an external application for Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Pains and Soreness in the Bones, Paralysis, Pains and Stiffness of Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS
Are sovereign remedy for Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Affections of the Bladder and Kidney Erysipelas, Impurity of the Blood, and Costiveness. They give tone to the stomach.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
Preserves and beautifies the Hair. It assists growth and accelerates restoration of the Hair.

The above preparations are sold everywhere. Order them from your Chemists Druggists.
For further particulars, Testimonials, &c., see Dr. JAYNE'S Medical Almanac and Guide to Health distributed free.

☞ Sole wholesale Agents, Messrs. WARDEN & Co., Medows-street Fort, Bombay.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 & 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

Twenty Years' Crucial Test, and thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all Parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively that DR. LALOR'S

PHOSPHODYNE IS THE PUREST and ONLY SAFE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY on Earth that CURES, with absolute CERTAINTY, Brain, and Nerve Diseases, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Nervous and Muscular Debility, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Loss of Memory, Urinary and Kidney Difficulties, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Morbid Conditions of the system, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

PHOSPHODYNE Whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the Stomach, is the best Blood Purifier ever Discovered. It cleanses the most Vitiated System from every Trace of Scrofulous Humours, Mercurial and Hereditary Blood Poison, Increases the Appetite, facilitates Digestion, gives Calm and Refreshing Sleep, Exhilarates the Spirits, and tends to pour into the Veins Pure Rich Healthy Blood, and will Infuse with New Life the Weakest Invalid or Shattered Constitution restoring the Pallies and most vigorous conditions of manhood.

PHOSPHODYNE Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Re-energise the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the Phosphoric or Lively Animating Elements of Life which have been Wasted, and thus Imparts Renewed Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, Promoting Cheerfulness, Courage and Great Activity of Intellect.

PHOSPHODYNE This elegant Phosphatic combination being a natural vitalising Restorative Food for the Brain and Nerves, Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence, Nervous, Heart, Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases, from whatever cause. Stimulating all the Vital Functions of the Human System, without leaving any after-feeling of Lassitude or Reaction. Invaluable to Professional Business Men, Students, and all Literary Workers.

PHOSPHODYNE Increases Vital Heat, Supports Life in a manner almost Miraculous and thus Prevents CHOLERA, Chills, Fevers, and other Malarial Poisons. Since its introduction into India and other tropical and sub-tropical countries, the most favourable testimony has been received, evidencing its extreme value in Nervous Prostration, Lassitude, Bilious Diarrhœa, Dysentry, &c.

PHOSPHODYNE Extracts on the CURATIVE POWERS of Dr. LALOR'S Phosphodyne.

"It is a necessary constituent of all Healthy Nerve Structure, and is of great service in conditions of Low Nervous Vigour. It is peculiarly efficient in sustaining the energies of persons about to undergo any unusual exertions either physical or mental, involving severe trial of the powers."—J. C. GIBBS, M.D.

"The Brain and Spinal Marrow contains Phosphorus largely, and it seems to me that the Phosphodyne supplies the deficiency when it is necessary. I have known cases of great physical prostration favourably relieved by this preparation."—H. B. MILLARD, M.D.

"It is a powerful assistant to the digestive process."—R. APPLETON, M. D.

"It assists the natural changes of the Blood."—DR. DICKSON.

"It assists the liberation of Carbonic Acid in the system."—E. L. YEOMANS, M.D.

"It assists the Nutritive and Reparative functions."—M. EWELL, M.D.

"Phosphorus is the life-giving element of the blood, and the thought-giving power of the brain." "Invaluable as a stimulant and brain tonic." PHOSPHODYNE "Produces appetite and a healthy digestion." "The Brain, Heart and Lungs act with more vigour, and the secretions and excretions are increased. It accelerates the pulsations of the arteries, and is indispensable in old age."—J. ROBERTS, M.D.

PHOSPHODYNE "In my treatment of pulmonary (lung) disease, I have found no medicine produce any such favourable results as Phosphodyne; it impregnates the Blood with its Electrical properties, and revives the exhausted frame; it increases the flesh and strength, the vivacity, and cheerfulness of spirits such as no other medicine ever did before."—H.M. SWEET, M.D.

"Instead of taking opium, as formerly, to increase my mental abilities, I now use your Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir, and find my brain *exhilarated* without being exhausted."—Rev. E. JONES, Swansea.

"SIR,—Your Preparation has indeed made a new man of me. But it has done something else. It seems to give me a *retrospective* power—my *memory* is clearer—all the incidents of youth are remembered with distinctness, either am I now *dreary* or *dull*, but lively, more energetic, and I fancy, *quicker-witted* than before."—Col. J. B. STEVENS, Esq., Roehampton.

The Enormous Sale and very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 1s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.

Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NETHERTON AND OLD HILL IRON WORKS
NEAR DUDLEY, ENGLAND.
NOTICE TO IRON MERCHANTS AND CONSUMERS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RESPECTING
"NETHERTON BEST" IRON.

HAVING reason to believe that considerable quantities of Common Bar Iron are sold in the Indian Market as of our manufacture, and that a few Bars of the genuine Brand are being mixed with the bulk in order to mislead buyers, we hereby beg to intimate that all Bars of our well-known make of Iron are branded "NETHERTON BEST," and that this Iron can always be supplied by certain recognised Merchants, AND IN BOMBAY BY Messrs. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.

N. HINGLEY & SONS.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gandy and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to use the American Cotton Belt made only by the inventor and patentee

MAURICE GANDY,
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

CHAMPAGNE.

INDIA BRAND
Giesler & Co's
Fac-simile Label
Champagne.
DRY.
Specially selected for TREACHER & Co (LIMITED) BOMBAY.

GIESLER & CO.'S "INDIA BRAND" CHAMPAGNE, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

Cash Prices.....Qts. Rs. 52; Pts. Rs. 27.

	Quarts.	Cash Prices Per dozen. Pints.
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE.....Rs.	57 8	Rs. 31 8
PERRIER, JOUET & Co.'s FINEST DRY... „	50 0	„ 26 8
SAUMER, SUPERIOR SPARKLING ..... „	27 0	„ 15 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

CHRONOGRAPHS & RACING WATCHES

MANUFACTURED BY

POONA 1, Beat-street. } **MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.** { BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade-road

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, have pleasure in acquainting their numerous Constituents that the Chronographs and Racing Watches enumerated here below are in every respect RELIABLE, DURABLE, and THE MOST PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE:—

Best value obtainable anywhere, Rs. 125 net cash.

In case, with spare glass spare main spring, and a 2-years' guarantee.

	Rs.	a
The Illustration represents one of our Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watches in sterling silver case. The long seconds hand is an independent one with three actions, *viz.*, starting, stopping, and flying back to zero, all of which are effected by a pressure on the button projecting near the figure 12 of the dial. The escapement is a lever one fitted with COMPENSATION balance, so as to keep accurate time in ANY climate. Price, net cash	125	0
The same works in crystal case. Net cash	110	0
A large collection of high-class Chronograph Gold Watches always in stock, varying in price from Rs. 510 to...	750	0
Watches with Chronograph hand at the back, of a cheaper quality, each at Rs. 75, 85, and	95	0
We are ready to exchange any of the above if, on receipt, not approved of. executed by the most experienced Workmen at very low prices.	Repair	

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS. &c.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,

CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT JUST RECEIVED FROM LONDON AND PARIS.

LADIES' EVENING DRESS & HOUSE SHOES.

Glace Kid Evening Shoes, with Black Emb. Beads, from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8, very stylish for Evening or Dress Wear. Glace Kid Evening and House Shoes, from Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8-8.

Glace Kid and Patent Court Shoes, from Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8-8 per pair. Glace Kid Court Shoes, with Heel and Black Beaded Bows, at Rs. 8-8 per pair; and a great variety to select from.

LADIES' WALKING BUTTON BOOTS AND OXFORD SHOES.

Children's Button Walking Boots and Oxford Shoes, Strap and House Shoes in Morocco and Glace Kid.

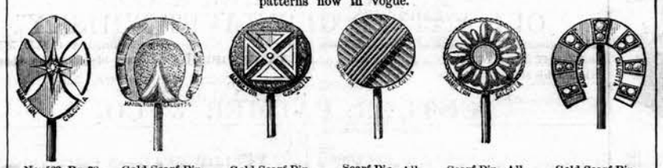
N.B.—Up-country Constituents should send a Pattern Boot or Shoe as a guide for Size.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Next door to National Bank,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

We keep a very large Stock of Scarf Pins and Rings of a great variety of designs, of a simple, or fanciful, sporting, grotesque, and expensive character. We illustrate a few of the leading patterns now in vogue.



No. 563. Rs. 78. Brilliant Diamond in centre of Cross.
Gold Scarf Pin, Hoof and Shoe. No. 435. Rs. 40.
Gold Scarf Pin, Lapped Cross. No. 436. Rs. 38.
Scarf Pin. All Gold. No. 437. Rs. 32.
Scarf Pin. All Gold. No. 438. Rs. 32.
Gold Scarf Pin, Pearls & Turquoises No. 439. Rs. 54.

Gold Scarf Slide, with Spring. No. 440. Rs. 35.
No. 556. Rs. 75. Ring of Turquoises (or Pearls).
Gold Scarf Pin, set with a Pearl. No. 442. Rs. 55.
Gold Scarf Slide, set with Pearls. No. 445. Rs. 55.

Gold or Silver Horseshoe Cigar-Cutter Charm.

This elegant novelty is designed to be worn attached to the watch chain, to which it forms a handsome appendage. It has a spring compressible action, and two steel blades.

In Gold ..... Rs. 22.
In Silver..... Rs. 10.

The "Wealemefna" or Charm Measuring Instrument.

The above instrument will measure with accuracy any distance from point to point, either in a straight line, or whatever curve or shape the space may be, and can be worn as an ornamental appendage to a watch chain.

In Gold ..... Rs. 50.
In Silver..... Rs. 22.

Bombay, April 27th, 1885.

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER,

ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONTRACTORS' & BUILDERS' IRONWORK,
CASTINGS & FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MORTAR MILLS,
FIXED OR PORTABLE.
ROAD ROLLERS,
ALL SIZES,
GIRDERS,
TANKS,
ETC.

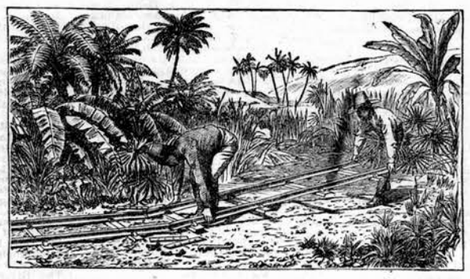
BRIDGES,
IRON ROOFS & FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS,
FOR MARKETS, RAILWAY STATIONS, STORES, &c.

IMPORTERS OF
ENGINES AND BOILERS,
ROLLED BEAMS,
MACHINE TOOLS, &c.
Always in Stock,
ALLEN'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS,
Jowitt's Files and Steel of special quality.
PLATES, BARS, RODS, ANGLES, AND TEES.
Corrugated Plates of Guaranteed Quality.
WROUGHT & CAST IRON PIPES, & FITTINGS.

RIPON IRON-WORKS, BOMBAY.

KERR'S PATENT PORTABLE RAILWAY.

Estimates furnished, and Contracts undertaken for laying lines complete,



including the supply of Permanent Way Material and Rolling Stock.

PATENT TRAMWAY PERMANENT WAY MATERIALS AND ROLLING STOCK.

First (and only) award at the late CALCUTTA EXHIBITION for TRAMWAYS and first and highest award for ROLLING STOCK for PORTABLE RAILWAYS and TRAMWAYS.

DICK KERR & Co., Sole Manufacturers and Licensees, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

WORKS: BRITANNIA ENGINEERING WORKS, KILMARNOCK.
Catalogues, Prices, and full particulars on application to
JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
Agents.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS,
AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL.
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. London.

E. & J. Burke's Irish Whiskey.

"I have carefully analysed a Sample of Whiskey from Messrs. E. & J. Burke, of Dublin. It proved to be of sound manufacture, well matured, mellow in flavour, and free from deleterious admixture."
J. EMMET, BEWLEY, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, University of Dublin.

TRADE MARK
FINE OLD IRISH WHISKEY.
Edmund John Burke
DUBLIN

AGENTS.—BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

IMPORTANT TO ANGLO-INDIANS.

GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTIES

WILL SOON BE AT
Every Station and Bungalow throughout India.
ONCE USED PEOPLE WILL NEVER BE WITHOUT THEM.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER
Is superseding Yeast in England, and is far preferable to it, and where it has been tried in India the Baking Powder has been very highly spoken of. Bread, Pastry, and Cakes made with it are beautifully light and easy to digest. Sold in **1d.** Packets, and **6d., 1s., 2s.,** and **5s.** Tins. At all Stores.

GOODALL'S BLANC-MANGE POWDER.
By its use a most delicious Blanc-Mange may be produced in a few minutes at a trifling cost, and without any trouble in the cooking. It is rapidly displacing the old and tedious method of preparing them. It may be had of various flavours, i.e., Raspberry, Strawberry, Lemon, Almond, Vanilla, Coffee, and Chocolate. Sold in Boxes at **6d.** and **1s.** each. At all Stores.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.
For making delicious Custards without Eggs. Sold in Boxes, **6d.** and **1s.** each. At all Stores.

GOODALL'S EGG POWDER.
A real substitute for Eggs. Its action on Cakes, Puddings, &c., resembles that of the Egg in every particular, enriching them in colour and flavour, and rendering them most wholesome and nutritious. Sold in **1d.** Packets, **6d.** and **1s.** Tins.

GOODALL'S MUSHROOM KETCHUP.
Recommended to all true lovers of the pure Mushroom in India, as being a perfectly genuine and unadulterated article. Sold in Bottles at **6d., 1s.,** and **2s.** each. At all Stores.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.
The best and most highly appreciated Tonic Wine known in India. It strengthens the whole system. Stimulates the appetite. Is invaluable for Indigestion and those forms of Nervousness incidental to a residence in a hot climate. Is by far the safest and best Tonic Wine for delicate Children and persons to whom Quinine in any other form is objectionable. It has long been recognised as the best article for the administration of Cod Liver Oil, the combined effect being very efficacious. DOSE:—A wine-glass full twice or thrice a day.

Sold in Large Bottles, **1s. 1½d.** and **2s. 3d.** each. At all Stores.

The whole of the above HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES are admirably adapted for Family use in India. The BAKING, the BLANC-MANGE, and the CUSTARD POWDERS cannot prove otherwise than invaluable for Children and Invalids, both on account of their purity and the simplicity of their preparation—while the *bon-vivant* in India will find both the Tiffin and Bara Khana to have received many delicious additions.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT FOR INDIA—
F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD.
DEPOTS ALSO AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, LAHORE, & RANGOON.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Liebig TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

MAHOMED BAWKER & Co.,
33 and 35, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, BYCULLA

BEG to announce that they have RESUMED their old BUSINESS of IMPORTING for SALE ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, and secured the Agency of the well-known Ali bin Amer and other leading Horse-dealers.

The Public are invited to inspect the above Stables, which now contain a large number of valuable Arab Horses, and amongst them splendid specimens of Hunters, Chargers, and Racers.

(COPY TESTIMONIAL.)

This is to certify that Mahomed Bawker Khan has been for many years engaged in the importation of horses from the Persian Gulf for the Bombay Market, that the British Government has had very extensive dealings with him in the purchase of Horses for the Mounted Corps of the Bombay and Madras Armies, and that in their dealings he has uniformly given satisfaction.

By order of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council,
W. F. MARRIOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary to Govt., Military Dept.
Bombay Castle, October 23, 1861.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON. THE DOG'S HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.
(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; PARIS: MESSRS. GALIGNANI and Co., 224, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co.